

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Return to Fleet Ditch
Critick, Lexicographer
and Moralist
Dr Samuel Johnson
Perambulates at Ease
through 1984 Topics

Curlicues
Bernard Levin casts
an eye over
TODAY art

Sun and civilization
Travel floats from
Greece to Russia on
an educational cruise

Four plus fore
Sport previews the
Benson and Hedges Cup
Final at Lords and
reports on the golf
Open at St Andrews

Portfolio

There were two winners in The Times Portfolio competition yesterday. They are Mr Felix Towner, of Alton, Hampshire and Mrs Helen Dick, of Hampton, Middlesex. Each receives £1,000.

Portfolio list, page 14; rules and how to play, information service, back page.

20 killed in restaurant massacre

James Hubberty a 41-year-old unemployed security guard, shot 20 people dead in a McDonald's restaurant in the border town of San Ysidro, California, before being shot down himself by police marksmen. Seventeen other people were wounded.

Bank cash call

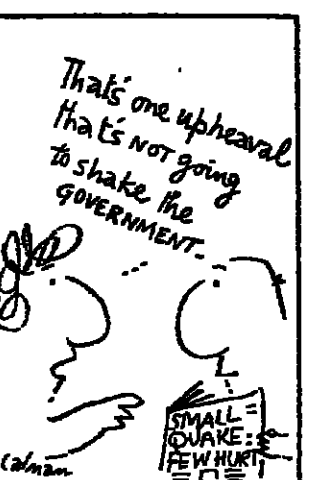
National Westminster Bank is raising £236m with a rights issue effectively preventing other banks from raising funds in the stock market in the near future.

Delors named

M Jacques Delors, the former French Minister of Economy and Finance, is to be the next president of the EEC Commission.

Paris shake-up

M Laurent Fabius, France's new Prime Minister, has appointed a Cabinet without Communists after the end of a stormy alliance.



Lord Vaizey dies

Lord Vaizey, professor of economics at Brunel University from 1966 to 1982 and an authority on the economics of education, died yesterday, aged 54.

MPs' recess

The Commons adjourns for the summer recess on Wednesday, August 1, returning on October 22. Peers adjourn the same day, returning on October 16.

Hope for Tyrrell

The Tyrrell Formula One team may take legal action to reverse their expulsion from the world championship in time to compete in Sunday's British Grand Prix.

Report, page 19
Grand Prix guide, page 8

Leader page, 11
Letters: On a state of emergency, from Dr C. J. Whelan, and others: fuel flask crash, from Colonel S. M. W. Hickey, and Mr M. B. Warburton; Aegean incident, from Sir Denis Wright

Leading articles: Dock strike; July plot

Features pages, 8 and 10
Peter Walker, Energy Secretary on Arthur Scargill's true objective: return of the mole-hunter; what Philip Howard would really like to do. Spectrum: guide to the British Grand Prix

Obituary, page 12
Lord Vaizey

Classified, pages 22 to 24
Business to Business; car buyers' guide

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'Scargill's poodle' jibe at Kinnock in Cabinet onslaught

● As talks on the docks dispute resumed, lorry drivers threatened to strike in sympathy if the Government brought in troops
● Lorry drivers broke out of their compound within Dover's western docks in a well coordinated manoeuvre and prepared to blockade the port

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Government increased the weight of its verbal assault on Mr Arthur Scargill yesterday, in the hope of isolating him, and on Mr Neil Kinnock for allegedly playing a humiliating and contemptible role as the miners' leader's poodle.

The same insult was thrown by two senior Cabinet ministers, Mr Leon Brittan and Mr Nigel Lawson, in a coordinated barrage opened by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy.

The Prime Minister at a private meeting of Conservative MPs, spoke of the enemy within - more difficult to fight than the external enemy in the Falklands, she said, but just as dangerous to liberty.

The country was witnessing an attempt to circumvent democracy, she added in reference to the tactics of the miners' leaders. The violence and intimidation were a scar across the country's face.

In the Commons, Mr Kinnock, challenged by the Prime Minister, came near to unsaying what he said when sharing a platform with Mr Scargill in Durham on Saturday, that there was "no alternative but to fight - all other roads are shut off".

He said the Labour Party understood the need for talks and for a settlement and asked Mrs Margaret Thatcher to "use her power to give conditions in which a settlement is possible".

The Labour Party's uneasiness given the divisions among

miners and the doubts about Mr Scargill's generalship, was revealed in the terms of a critical motion chosen by the Shadow Cabinet for debate on Tuesday week.

The motion avoids specific mention of the miners' dispute, but speaks of "the shambles of the Government's economic, employment, and industrial policies" generally.

Mr Kinnock will open the attack. Last night Labour was not sure of its ground as to be resolved on a motion of censure, which by convention would require the Prime Minister to reply. But an eager Prime Minister had decided to speak in any event.

Labour's leaders were criticized for faint-heartedness at a meeting of their parliamentary party last night. But Mr Kinnock persuaded the meeting to allow him freedom of action.

The demeanour of ministers yesterday suggested that they were anxious not to drive the dockworkers into Mr Scargill's embrace. They no longer believe that solidarity with the National Union of Mine-workers is a prime cause of the dock strike, although its origin still puzzles them.

The Cabinet, which reviewed the state of both disputes, is

agreed that everything must be done to avoid the provocation to the dock unions of using troops or threatening their use.

Ministers are also waiting for the profitable moment to give the promise for which they have been pressed, that there will be no legislation this side of a general election to amend the national dock labour scheme.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, has embarrassed his colleagues by refusing to make a potentially helpful statement to that effect at the outset.

The importance of settling first with the dockworkers, and depriving the NUM of its moral support, was emphasized by Mrs Thatcher to her backbenchers.

She surprised and pleased some by saying that, once the disputes were resolved, the Government must seek a good working relationship with the trade unions.

But she warned them to be ready for a recall during the summer recess, starting on August 1, if it becomes necessary to proclaim a state of emergency.

On the miners she was unbending, saying that the message she received from all quarters was that militancy must not win.

She compared the industrial scene with the winter of discontent in the last year of the Government led by Mr James Callaghan. Parliament, page 4

Lorry strike 'if troops enter docks'

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Drivers plan Dover siege

Transport union leaders gave a warning last night that lorry drivers would come out in sympathy with the national dock strike if troops were brought in by the Government.

As talks resumed in London to find a settlement to the 10-day-old stoppage, Mr Jack Ashwell, lorry drivers' leader, said that his members would not cooperate. "All our members would join in the dispute who had anything to do with the docks."

The discussions at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service started yesterday amid some pessimism about their outcome.

The negotiations were on the eve of one of the busiest weekends for holidaymakers on cross-Channel routes, cut off by a spinoff from the conflict.

The national docks committee of the Transport and General Workers' Union met before the talks resumed yesterday.

day and the signs were that the port workers expected the dispute to drag on.

The union's pledge about action from lorry drivers came as their colleagues continued the blockade of Channel ports' passenger services in an effort to persuade the leadership of the union to lift the ban on freight at Dover.

After 5½ hours of talks last night at Acas there was no sign of an early breakthrough.

The strike was called over breaches in the Dock Labour Scheme, which protects port workers' jobs in 78 ports. A dispute at Immingham, Humberside, when non-registered labour handled iron-ore imports, started the conflict.

The union is seeking guarantees that the National Association of Port Employers will not take on "unregistered" dockers unless there is prior agreement by the dock labour boards, who police the scheme.

Union leaders at Dover, some of whose members have opposed the stoppage, were awaiting words from the talks.

They have said that their members might allow the freight blockade to end if there was no settlement.

● DOVER: Impatient lorry drivers broke out of their compound within Dover's western docks last night and prepared to blockade the port. (Rupert Morris writes)

In a well coordinated manoeuvre just before 6pm nearly 200 drivers jumped into their cabs and drove their lorries into the lane reserved for vehicles about to board the ferries.

For a few minutes about 20 drivers sat down in the way of cars about to board a P & O ferry to Boulogne, but they moved after talking to police.

Regardless of the outcome of the Acas talks in London, the police the scheme.

Mondale starts liberal crusade

From Nicholas Ashford, San Francisco

Mr Walter Mondale, chosen on Wednesday night as the Democratic Party's presidential nominee, and Ms Geraldine Ferraro, the first woman ever to run for the vice-presidency, yesterday launched their campaign to drive President Reagan out of the White House.

Within hours of his first-ballot victory for the presidential nomination, Mr Mondale issued a clarion call to all who are opposed to Reaganism to join him in a crusade to make America a fairer and more just society.

Although opinion polls and many Democrats still believe the chances of a Mondale-Ferraro victory in November are slim, Mr Mondale has finally taken control of a party which is united in its determination to

deny President Reagan four more years in office.

For Mr Mondale the pledges of support which he received from his two rivals for the presidential nomination, Senator Gary Hart and the Rev Jesse Jackson, were almost as sweet as his own nomination victory.

Minutes after Mr Mondale had clinched the nomination on Wednesday night, Mr Hart strode to the rostrum to declare: "There is a time to fight and a time to unite. Our party has made its choice, and we must now speak with one voice." He urged delegates to make Mr Mondale's nomination unanimous.

Soon afterwards, Mr Jackson went to the convention centre where the vote had been held and told cheering Mondale

supporters: "The struggle this night is not just for Democrats but for democracy. It calls for us to swallow our tears."

Congratulating Mr Mondale he added that "there is a time to compete, a time to challenge, a time to cooperate."

When it came to the count Mr Mondale won the nomination more easily than his aides had anticipated, due mainly to last-minute desertions from the Hart camp.

Mr Mondale won 2,191 votes, 224 more than the 1,967 he needed to secure the nomination. Mr Hart won 1,200.5, Mr Jackson 465.5 and other candidates 26.

Mr Mondale picked up the votes of 137 delegates who had not pledged their support to

Test-tube expert to challenge surrogate mother ban

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A test-tube baby specialist yesterday challenged the Warlock recommendations on surrogate motherhood and disclosed that he is helping to arrange a surrogate pregnancy in which a woman will carry the embryo of her sister and brother-in-law, and hand the baby over to them when it is born.

The sisters have agreed, with the support of their husbands to enter into a "love, not money" arrangement and have persuaded the specialist, Mr Robert Winston, of the Hammersmith Hospital, London, to help them give birth to the child.

If the Warnock recommendations are implemented, surrogacy agreement would be illegal and unenforceable in the courts, and Mr Winston would be guilty of a criminal offence.

However Mr Winston, who earlier this year delivered test-tube quadruplets to a twice-married and sterilized woman, defended his role. He said he would fight a law banning him from participating in non-commercial surrogacy pregnancies.

In the case in which Mr Winston is involved, the woman, who is incapable of bearing a child, is being offered the chance to have her embryo implanted in her sister's womb, to be carried there through



Mr Robert Winston: "I will fight law"

pregnancy and then handed over after it is born. The embryo, the result of laboratory fertilization of her egg by her husband's sperm, would be transferred into the surrogate mother by Mr Win-



Bill Longmuir celebrates par at the 17th hole of the Open golf championship at St Andrews yesterday after his shot bounced off a wall. Report page 20. (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Earthquake biggest for a century

By Craig Seton and Tim Jones

Seismologists will today set up equipment at the North Wales epicentre of yesterday's earthquake to record the aftershocks of what was probably the most powerful and widely-felt earth tremors in the British Isles for a century, 5.5 on the Richter Scale.

The team, from the seismology unit of the British Geological Survey in Edinburgh, recorded yesterday morning's earthquake, felt powerfully by millions of people from eastern and Northern Ireland to Leicestershire and from North Lancashire to Bristol.

Lesser shocks were felt across a wider area, including parts of the West Country, southern Ireland and eastwards to Lincoln. It was several hours



before the seismologists identified the earthquake's having its centre in the earth's crust beneath North Wales and not beneath the Irish Sea, as thought earlier.

Mr Richard Newmark, of the Edinburgh team, said last night that the Portladd and Carnarvon areas.

Damage was limited to chimney stacks falling down on Merseyside in North Wales, part of a house collapsed and electricity supplies were cut in Pwllheli, Gwynedd.

In many other areas buildings shook, furniture moved, crockery vibrated and pets were terrified.

In Swansea, 1,000 people were evacuated from the driver and vehicle licensing centre and DESS offices in Lincoln closed.

Shocks were felt from five seconds to more than 20 seconds, with people in high buildings more likely to have felt the tremors.

It was compared in magnitude with the Dogger Bank earthquake of 1931, although yesterday's was thought to have been much more widely felt.

It was provisionally assumed to have been the largest shock that which rocked Essex in 1884, killing four people and causing considerable damage.

Fear for Hongkong deal

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Secret contingency plans have been drawn up in Whitehall in case the Peking talks between Britain and China over the future of Hongkong end in failure.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is flying to Hongkong and Peking on Wednesday for urgent talks in an attempt to find a way past a number of intractable issues.

But there are signs of alarm in Whitehall that, with just over two months before the Chinese deadline for an agreement at the end of September, failure is now a very real possibility.

British delegates, led by Sir Richard Evans, the ambassador in Peking, are said to be racing against time to find a settlement.

13% home loans for some new borrowers

By Richard Thomson

The current spate of mortgage rate rises continued yesterday when the Nationwide, the third largest building society, raised its basic mortgage rate by 2.5 percentage points to 13 per cent for new borrowers. For existing borrowers the new rate is 12.75 per cent.

Of the other major societies announcing new rates, the Alliance and the Leeds Permanent both went up 2.25 percentage points to 12.5 per cent while the Leicester and the Woolwich Equitable went up 2.5 percentage points to 12.75.

According to the Nationwide, the currency mortgage rate rises are likely to cost the Government an extra £1.25 billion in interest tax relief. The higher the interest payable on mortgages, the more the tax relief on loans under £30,000 is worth.

Although its rate for new borrowers is now the highest, the Nationwide points out that:

Building society and bank mortgage rates	up to £25,000	£25,000-£250,000
Nationwide	12.75	13.25
Alliance National	12.75	13.25
Leeds Permanent	12.75	13.25
Leicester Equitable	12.75	13.25
Woolwich Equitable	12.75	13.25
Barclays	13.00	13.00
Lloyds	13.00	13.00
Mortgages taken pre 1.1.84	12.75	12.75
cost 1.1.84	13.00	13.25
Midland	13.50	13.50
National Westminster	12.75	12.75

unlike most societies, it charges existing borrowers no extra for large loans. And it only raised its rate for new borrowers to 14 per cent on loans of more than £40,000 while most societies charge more than their basic rate for much smaller loans.

"For the average loan of £22,000 we are a good buy," said a spokesman for the society. "We are also competitive with the banks."

The Nationwide is the only other building society which charges the same rate for all its borrowers, no matter how large their mortgage. For loans of more than £25,000 it is now the cheapest of the big societies.

The Trustee Savings Bank yesterday increased its mortgage rate from 10.75 per cent to 13.5 per cent.

Details, page 13

Argentine fury ends Falkland talks

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Anglo-Argentine talks in Switzerland over the future of the Falkland Islands have broken down less than 24 hours since they began. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said last night that it was a matter of "great regret".

His statement ended several hours of speculation after an angry claim from Senator Dante Caputo, the Argentine Foreign Minister - later denied by his Foreign Ministry - that his delegation had broken off the negotiations in Bern because of British "intransigence".

For a time confusion reigned as the British Embassy in Bern referred all inquiries about the talks to the Foreign Office in London, which passed them back to the Swiss Foreign Ministry, which was providing a chairman for the talks.

The Swiss first said that the negotiations had been "interrupted" but were now continuing, and there was even references to a second round of negotiations at a later date in Bern.

Sir Geoffrey's statement made it clear that the talks had broken down over Argentine insistence on discussing sovereignty of the Islands, the subject Britain had ruled off the agenda.

Sir Geoffrey said: "The British Government have consistently made it clear that they are not prepared to discuss with the Argentine the sovereignty question."

"But against this background the British Government have taken a position of openness in order to move towards a more constructive relationship."

"Exchanges have been going on over a long period to set up these talks. They have now ended because the Argentines were not prepared to continue them on the basis plainly agreed in advance through the Swiss Government."

The talks, the first direct contact between the two governments since the Falklands War two years ago, broke down when the Argentine representative insisted that the discussion of normalizing relations should be linked to the issue of sovereignty, Sir Geoffrey said.

Mirror Sundays to have colour supplements

Mr Robert Maxwell confirmed yesterday that the three Sunday titles in Mirror Group Newspapers are to have colour supplements. The Sunday Mirror, Sunday People and Scotland's Sunday Mail will each have their own supplement, last containing a section of 16-24 pages common to all.

The project is being developed jointly by Mirror Group and British Printing and Communication Corporation, which produces The Observer and The Sunday Times magazines.

Mirror Group was taken over by Pergamon Press, Mr Maxwell's family company, last Friday. Pergamon owns 75 per cent of BPC, whose shares are publicly quoted.



AT 330 THIS MORNING, GEORGIA CALLED SYDNEY ON THE TELEPHONE

Sydney didn't mind a bit - it was 5pm in Australia and Georgia slept soundly throughout - thanks to a tactical, little timeswitch on the Torch computer - just one way in which Torch have harnessed microprocessor technology to streamline the art of communication.

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Laker liquidator wins the right from law lords to sue in US courts

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The liquidator of Laker Airways won the right in the House of Lords yesterday to go ahead with a multi-million pound claim against British Airways and British Caledonian in the United States courts.

The law lords' unanimous ruling gives hope to the 14,000 holidaymakers who lost a total of £4m when Laker Airways collapsed two years ago.

It means that the liquidator can proceed with charges, delayed for a year, against the two airlines of conspiracy against American fair competition laws.

Welcoming the ruling yesterday, the liquidator, Mr Christopher Morris, of Touche Ross, chartered accountants, said: "I am very pleased. We are doing it to get back the money for the creditors."

But in a second unanimous ruling, the law lords dismissed Laker's challenge to the validity of orders made by the Secretary of State for Trade, preventing the two British airlines from complying with American court orders for documents without his consent.

Mr Morris denied yesterday that this was a handicap. "This does not really affect us. All the information we needed was exported prior to that order and is already in the United States."

As a result of the Lords' ruling, he added, a "substantial amount of the legal costs of this action", which approach £750,000, will be paid by the two airlines.

The legal action, in which Laker alleges the low-cost, no-frills "skytrain" operation was caused by a conspiracy between competitors, is expected to go ahead next year.

British Airways and British Caledonian are among many airlines being sued for \$1,050m damages (£600m).

As the majority shareholder, Sir Freddie Laker stands to benefit if the liquidator is successful in claiming damages over the company's £100m debts.

In his leading judgment yesterday, Lord Diplock said that Laker was so successful in attracting passengers from 1977 to 1982 that by the time of its collapse it was carrying one seventh of all air passengers between Britain and the United States.

Under American anti-trust (fair competition) laws, Laker alleges a conspiracy among other airlines to drive it out of business by means, first, of "predatory" air fares, or by loss-making fares to match Laker's.

Second, it alleges that some of the airlines put pressure on potential participants in a financial rescue scheme for Laker at the beginning of 1982 to withdraw their support and so prevent Laker's survival.

Mr Morris said yesterday that the judgment did not mean that Laker would win in the United States. "It was really a procedural side-show, a blocking tactic on behalf of the two defendants," Law report, page 12.



Happy memories: (left to right) Danny La Rue, Russ Abbott, Roy Hudd and Cardew Robinson attending the service for Tommy Cooper in London yesterday (Photographs: John Voos)

Magical memories of Tommy Cooper

Tommy Cooper, the comedian, had a final full house yesterday as stars, celebrities, family, friends and fans packed St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, for a service of thanksgiving.

Fellow magician Paul Daniels summed it up: "The clown is dead, but when you remember Tommy Cooper all you think of is laughter."

He gave the address at the service, a glowing tribute to the entertainer who died in April after a heart attack.

Tommy Cooper collapsed during his act in the ITV show *Live From Her Majesty's*, hosted by his close friend, Jimmy Tarbuck.

Paul Daniels said: "Tommy was one of the greatest comic entertainers of all time. I am a magician - and what Tommy did to my chosen art form is unbelievable. But in destroying it, he elevated it."

"He was just on this earth to make people laugh."

Among those present were Eric Morecambe's widow, Joan, Russ Abbott, Leslie Crowther, Cardew Robinson, Roy Hudd, Danny La Rue and Jill Gascoine.

Tommy Cooper's widow, Gwen, was accompanied by his daughter, Vicky, his brother, Dave, and his son, Thomas, who read the lesson.

The service was organized by the Grand Order of Water Rats, the showbusiness charity to which Tommy Cooper belonged for more than 20 years.

Anti-hunt league tests right to ban hounds

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The right of landowners to stop huntsmen letting hounds cross their property is to be fully tested for the first time in a legal case starting on Monday.

The League Against Cruel Sports is seeking an injunction against the Devon and Somerset Stag Hounds, the biggest stag hunt in the country, to prevent it allowing its hounds to cross the league's property on Exmoor.

The case is being keenly watched by the field sports supporters and opponents. Mr Richard Course, the league's executive director, said: "This will test for the first time before a High Court judge whether it is an offence against trespass laws to allow hounds to cross private property."

The case had implications for landowners throughout the country, with hunts starting again next month, he said.

The league has already obtained an interim order stopping the Devon and Somerset Stag Hounds cross its property and is seeking to have that order made permanent.

"To be successful, you have to have a track record of continual suffering and after dozens of court actions over the last ten years we think we can now establish that," Mr Course said.

The aim of the legal proceedings, to be heard before a High Court judge in Bristol, is to stop huntsmen getting round the law of trespass. One tactic allegedly employed is for huntsmen to go round the edge of one of the league's sanctuaries and blow a horn to pull the hounds through the middle, driving out wildlife.

But even where the hunt crosses the league's property and proceedings for trespass and brought, the law cannot stop them, Mr Course said.

"They simply pay £25 into court and if the judge awards less than that sum in damages, we end up paying all the legal costs on both sides."

The league has engaged leading counsel for the case, which is expected to cost about £20,000 and last several days.

Abolition of cinema levy welcomed

By Kenneth Gossling

Policies designed to provide the British film industry with potential for more growth and new creative talents and business skills were outlined in a White Paper published yesterday.

It proposes abolition of the Eady Levy on box office takings, transferring the National Film Finance Corporation to the private sector and the continuation of the National Film and Television School, at present supported by Eady funds, with financing from the cinema and the television companies.

The levy's abolition was welcomed by the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, but Mr David Puttman, the leading independent British film producer, said that the White Paper failed to compensate for the loss in the Budget of capital allowances.

Removing the Eady levy, in force since 1957 and which yields £4.5m a year, opens the way, the White Paper says, for an important abolition of statute and regulation, in particular removing the legislative basis for the cinema quota, established in 1927 to ensure the showing of a set proportion of British films. It was suspended in 1983.

On the measures to replace the NFCC, the Government has made outline arrangements with film, television and video organizations to provide annual contributions of £1.1m for three years to the new company, whose primary purpose will be to finance low-budget feature films involving largely British talent.

The National Film and Television School, supported by £500,000 a year from Eady funds, will continue with £500,000 a year for five years given jointly by the cinema, BBC and independent television companies.

Film Policy, Cmnd 9319, Stationery Office £3.15.

GP failed to visit sick children

By Tony Saundage

Dr David Rodgers, who failed to visit two seriously ill children one of whom died, was ordered to be struck off by the General Medical Council in London yesterday. He has 28 days to appeal.

The child who died first suffered a convulsion, while the other sustained brain damage after an emergency operation, the council's professional conduct committee was told.

In the two otherwise unrelated cases the committee found Dr Rodgers, aged 45, of Old Grammar School, Ramsey Road, St Ives, Huntingdon, guilty of serious professional misconduct.

Mrs Jocelyn Leggett of Norris Road, St Ives, was in tears as she told the committee of her efforts to get help for her daughter Charlotte, aged two years and six months, in May, 1982. The child had a temperature of 104°F, had difficulty walking or coordinating her movements, and was twitchy as if on the point of convulsion.

Dr Rodgers offered Mrs Leggett an 11 am appointment. Mrs Leggett said that she spoke again to Dr Rodgers later and was still concerned, but "by his attitude he seemed to be annoyed."

Earlier the tribunal had been told of an incident in October, 1981, when Malinka Head, aged eight, of Whitewoods, St Ives, had a burst appendix and peritonitis. Her mother, Mrs Nicola Head, said Malinka had been "best like a banana" but Dr Rodgers had told her to "treat it as a tummy bug."

In the case of Malinka Head, the doctor said he could not remember a telephone call.

Monuments harmed in treasure hunt

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Inc calculable damage may have been done to ancient monuments and sites by a "golden egg" treasure hunt promoted by Cadbury Schweppes, the Ancient Monuments Board for England says in its report for 1983-84.

The board, which has been superseded by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, says it was appalled to discover that by the end of March, 19 scheduled sites and monuments, and two unscheduled monuments, mostly in Cornwall, had been damaged. The offenders have not been found.

The report accepts that Cadbury Schweppes did not intend to encourage the disturbance of any site or monument. Legal action would not have been appropriate, as the company had specified that no casket was hidden on a site of archaeological importance.

It lists other sites and buildings damaged or under threat, including Stansted Castle, Essex; Sutton Hoe, Suffolk; Stonehenge; Temple Bar, Cogges mounted site and stone, medieval village, Oxfordshire; and Christchurch Priory, Dorset.

Ancient Monuments Board for England. Thirtieth annual report, 1983-84. (Stationery Office £5.00)

Detective used his finger to jam gun

A detective who used his finger to jam a bank robber's gun and prevent himself being shot displayed "outstanding and incredible courage", a judge at the Central Criminal Court said yesterday.

Detective Sergeant Stuart Bulger, aged 37, from Finchley, north London, was part of a police team that ambushed three escaping bank robbers in Kilburn. The getaway car was named and Sergeant Bulger leapt into the back seat and fought with Geoffrey Petherick, who was trying to pull the trigger of an automatic pistol.

The unarmed officer could see a bullet in the breach of the gun. He poked a finger into the mechanism, preventing it being fired, and finally overpowered Petherick, aged 25, of Aveley, Essex. Sergeant Bulger said of the struggle: "that was the most terrifying moment of my life. I thought my days had come to an end."

Petherick, Peter Padito, aged 23, also of Aveley, and Stanley Thompson, aged 37, of Ilington, were jailed for 15 years by Judge Petherick after conviction on robbery and firearms charges.

In 1980, Thompson had escaped from Brixton prison with the IRA terrorist, Gerrard Tuttle.

Four remanded again on Dikko kidnap charges

Three Israelis and one Nigerian were remanded in custody for a further week at Lambeth Magistrates' Court yesterday charged with kidnapping Alhaji Umaru Dikko, the former Nigerian minister, and administering drugs to him.

Two members of the Nigerian High Commission and Mrs Rifka Shapiro, the wife of one of the accused, were in court.

The four men charged with the kidnapping on July 5 are Dr Lev-Arie "Lou" Shapiro, aged 43, an Israeli consultant anaesthetist from Tel Aviv; Mr Alexander Barak, aged 27, an Israeli businessman from Lagos; Felix Abitbol, aged 31, a businessman from Netanya, Israel; and Mr Muhammad Yusuf, aged 40, a Nigerian diplomat.

During the week's remand the defendants' lawyers are to consider whether to make applications for reporting restrictions to be lifted.

Triumph over cancer

Officer Cadet Keith Ridley (right) received the Queen's Commission yesterday and became the first cadet with one leg to complete RAF Cranwell's tough initial officer training.

Officer Cadet Ridley, aged 28, who lost a leg through cancer, also won the Hennessy Trophy and the Philip Sassoon Memorial Prize for the best all-round cadet of the 96 who graduated this week.

He joined the Royal Air Force as an electronics operator at the age of 20. Two years later he was told he had cancer and within six weeks his right leg was amputated after treatment failed. He now has an artificial leg.

He fought hard to stay in the RAF and narrowly avoided being discharged. Later he saw active service in the Falkland Islands conflict, operating electronic surveillance equipment in a Nimrod anti-submarine aircraft.

Computers plan for health care

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A £25m investment in computers by 1990 to help run medical services would produce savings of £10m a year and open the way for big improvements, according to a report published yesterday by the Department of Health.

The computers, to be used by Family Practitioner Committees, could lead to a machine-readable card, replacing the existing medical card, to facilitate transfer of patient records, help chemists notice possible drug interactions and replace the existing organ donor card.

Computerization could help to link district health authority planning with family doctor services, so improving efficiency and planning.

Detailed safeguards to ensure patient confidentiality would need to be provided, however, the report says.

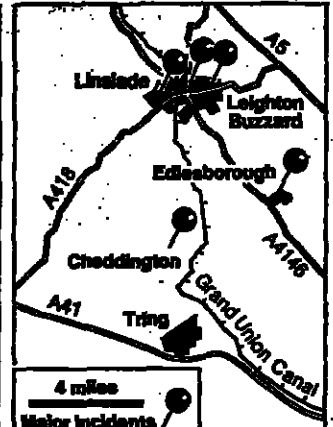
Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister of State for Health, said yesterday he was satisfied that the report pointed in the right direction, though the speed of implementation would depend on availability of resources.

The report sets out a three-stage programme which could halve the number of administrative staff.

Stage one would involve computerizing the committees and linking them with new computer systems.

Stage two would link the committees' computers to computers in doctors' surgeries.

The third stage could involve such innovations as a machine-readable medical card.



Alarm calls in 'Fox' hunt

Police hunting the rapist nicknamed "the Fox" are dealing with between 20 and 30 alarm calls each night from householders and farmers in the triangle on the edge of the Chilterns where the man has attacked in the past four months. (Our Crime Reporter writes)

A police spokesman said yesterday that all calls were investigated but none had so far been linked with the wanted man. Each night police have organized contingency plans to respond to calls and question witnesses, supported by an Army helicopter equipped for night flying.

The police are still considering a plan to start blood tests on 8,000 men within the area's 35,000 population.

Jubilee rally for Mini

Mini owners from across Europe and as far away as the United States are coming to Britain next month to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the car that pioneered a new concept in small-car motoring.

Mini clubs in Holland, West Germany and Belgium are chartering their own ferry and will be heading a mile-long convoy to Donnington Park racing circuit near Derby. They begin arriving during bank holiday weekend in time for a day of Mini nostalgia on Sunday, August 26.

Trainee nurses 'lack numeracy'

An alarmingly high proportion of student and pupil nurses cannot cope with quite basic mathematics which could be a matter of life and death for patients, according to a report in *Nursing Standard*, journal of The Royal College of Nursing.

A study by Dr Sue Firth, a lecturer in mathematical education at Oxford University, of 500 nurses in training has shown that many were having a great deal of difficulty with basic concepts such as the SI units in which some drugs are dispensed, percentages, decimal division and conversion of decimals to fractions.

Hambro tops charity league

By Kenneth Gossling

Hambro Life Assurance, which has given £1m to local charities since it set up in Swindon 12 years ago, is singled out on a survey published by the Director of Social Change as the company that gives charity the largest proportion of its pre-tax profits.

Last year the company made 240 grants to 200 local organizations, covering every social welfare need from pre-school playgroups to the confused elderly. Its charitable efforts, that draw in every member of its staff, places it fourth in the list of the top 1,000 donors with a figure of £483,000; but more significantly, according to the survey, it gives to charity nearly 2 1/2 per cent of its pretax profits, a higher proportion than any other company.

Mr Des Palmer, the trust's administrator, says that Hambro's has a three-pronged approach to its charity funds.

There is the charitable trust which gets a covenant on an annual basis based on the company's surplus; the income of that fund this year will be well over £300,000. Then there is the staff charity fund, producing £40,000 from our 1,200 staff at Swindon.

"Finally there is the sales force foundation, which raises £150,000 a year from the 3,000 or so sales people spread throughout the country. Well over two-thirds of the money that comes from the staff is by deeds of covenant: 45 per cent of the staff have taken out deeds which are matched by the company."

While Swindon is still the focal point for these charitable efforts, the company is getting involved in other parts of the United Kingdom and the Third World.

Hambro also tries to help less popular causes such as mental illness and ethnic minorities.

Top twenty companies giving donations to charity. Proportion of pre-tax profits in brackets:

1. Barclays Bank (0.5-0.9)	2. British Gas (0.5-0.9)
3. British Telecom (0.5-0.9)	4. British Overseas Airways (0.5-0.9)
5. British Petroleum (0.5-0.9)	6. British Airways (0.5-0.9)
7. British Airways (0.5-0.9)	8. British Airways (0.5-0.9)
9. British Airways (0.5-0.9)	10. British Airways (0.5-0.9)
11. British Airways (0.5-0.9)	12. British Airways (0.5-0.9)
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17. British Airways (0.5-0.9)	18. British Airways (0.5-0.9)
19. British Airways (0.5-0.9)	20. British Airways (0.5-0.9)



Ethiopia, Africa, at this very moment.

Monthly Income Deposit Account

With effect from 16th August 1984 interest on Midland MIDAS Accounts will be increased by 2 1/4% to 10 1/4% per annum.



Parents are cleared of cruelty to baby

Mr David Arthur and his wife, Lynda, were found not guilty yesterday of cruelty to their two-month-old daughter, Kimberley.

After the jury's verdict Mr Justice Hodgson said: "It may be some slight consolation to Mr and Mrs Arthur to say I entirely agree with your verdict. This is one I would unhesitatingly have arrived at."

Mrs Arthur, aged 32, from Ness, Wirral, was earlier acquitted on the judge's direction of intentionally inflicting grievous body harm to the child, now aged 18 months. The trial at Chester Crown Court, lasted three weeks.

Mr Arthur, aged 39, a pursuer in the Merchant Navy and his wife are to appear before Ellesmere Port magistrates today, when an interim care order on the child held by Cheshire County Council social services department expires.

The child, who is blind and mentally retarded, has lived with foster parents since March 1983.

The social services department said yesterday that its solicitor would decide whether it was in the child's interest to seek a further care order or for her to be returned to her parents.

"It is not automatic that parents of children in care have to have been convicted of cruelty. So it is not automatic that the baby will be returned to her parents without a court order."

Mr Arthur would not comment on whether they would seek their daughter's return.

Africa starves

For 5m Ethiopians, the rains and the crops have failed. Famine is upon them. Of the 900,000 tons of food needed, other countries have so far pledged 125,000. What that shortfall means, says Dr Kenneth King (UN Development Programme) is - "Death or half-life for 86% of the needy." Right now, World Vision has four active Famine Relief projects in this desperate country - at Kembata, Wolayita, Kibbo and Lasta. We can get your help direct to 50,000 starving and ill people, by air and by road. \$10 will bring supplementary feeding to 3 more little children. \$225 helps us rush a jeepload of food to a hungry village. \$2000 equips one Ethiopian medical aide to help her own people.

Here is my cheque made out to World Vision for £

Name M

Address

To World Vision, 8 Abington St, Northampton NN1 2AU

ETM

World Vision Practical Christian Caring

Can Alain Prost and Niki Lauda do it again at Sunday's British Grand Prix? So far this season, between them they have crossed the line first five times, taking Marlboro McLaren to the front of both the Drivers and Car Constructors Championships.

Prost and Lauda would be the first to tell you that keeping out in front is very much a team effort.

It's plain to see on the nose of the McLaren that one British company has been an important part of that team. It's a British company that is used to being out in front. That company is Unipart.

Today the way to success in Formula One is turbo. The turbo creates unrivalled power, but it also creates tremendous temperatures. McLaren knew that controlling the turbo's searing heat would be crucial to their success. It was at this point that Unipart came in.

Unipart engineers designed, developed and produced a new radiator core of brazed aluminium. The new Unipart radiator not only dealt effectively with excess heat, but was also lighter and smaller, giving McLaren engineers greater design flexibility.

A flexibility that would help develop the key competitive edge which can make all the difference in the intensely competitive world of Formula One.

The expertise applied to cooling Formula One cars

is also behind a multi-million pound investment in one of Unipart's factories.

Here, on assembly lines managed by computers and robots, some of the world's most advanced radiators are built for Europe's latest production line cars.

Unipart's desire to keep McLaren out in front reflects the company's commitment to excellence. A philosophy that extends to all its products.

Every Unipart product has to meet the company's high standard of engineering, and rigorous quality control.

The premium Samson Battery, for example, is so reliable that it's guaranteed for as long as you own your car.

Other products like Anti-Freeze and Oil Filters are established brand leaders.

High quality is accompanied by a continuing search for improvement. Recent developments include a new range of Unipart brakes that set new standards for the entire industry.

Unipart's range of regularly replaced parts now covers over 90% of the cars on British roads.

And with an incredible 95% of all Unipart Group products being sourced in this country, Unipart's success is not only good for Unipart but good for Britain too.

So remember, whatever car you drive, you can be confident of the parts, if the parts are Unipart.

After all, McLaren are.

Unipart.

Where else, but out in front.



Fabius appoints Cabinet without Communists after the alliance splits

From Diana Geddes, Paris

As the French Communist Party ended 27 months of stormy alliance with the Socialists and decided to leave the Government yesterday, the new Prime Minister, M. Laurent Fabius, gave the key post of Minister of Finance to his new Cabinet of 16. M. Pierre Bérégovoy, the former Minister for Social Affairs, M. Bérégovoy began work at the age of 16 in a factory.

Perhaps the greatest surprise in M. Fabius's choice of ministers are the retention of M. Claude Cheysson as Foreign Minister and of M. Roland Dumas as Minister for European Affairs and official Government spokesman.

It had been widely expected that M. Dumas, who is a close friend of M. Mitterrand and is considered to have done an excellent job during his short spell as European Minister during the French presidency of the EEC, would have been rewarded with a more senior post, possibly replacing M. Cheysson or even being appointed Prime Minister.

The other big surprise is the reappearance of M. Jean-Pierre Chevènement, leader of the left-wing Ceres faction of the Socialist Party, after a 16-month absence from Government. He has been seen as a potential rival of M. Fabius.

His new role is Minister of Education, which is seen as the economic fulcrum point into another role. The move is seen as a sign of continuity with the Socialist Government.

Delors chosen to head Commission

Mr Jacques Delors, the next President of the European Commission, has been chosen by the European Council. He will replace Mr Jacques Delors, who has been seen as a potential rival of M. Fabius.

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The Costa del Sol sells Seve Ballesteros to a Texan at Los Hídalgo

Seve Ballesteros, the Spanish golfer, has been sold to a Texan at Los Hídalgo. He has been seen as a potential rival of M. Fabius. He has been seen as a potential rival of M. Fabius.

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THE NEW MINISTERS

Planning and Regional Development: Gaston Defferre; Justice: Robert Badinter; Economy, Finance and Budget: Pierre Bérégovoy; Foreign Affairs: Claude Cheysson; Defence: Charles Hémery; Interior and Decentralization: Pierre Joxe; Agriculture: Michel Rocard; Industrial Development and Foreign Trade: Edith Cressat; Education: Jean-Pierre Chevènement; Social Affairs and National Solidarity: Georges Duthu; Youth, Planning, Housing and Transport: Paul Cabot; Commerce, Craft Trades and Tourism: Michel Crépeau; Movement des Radeaux de Gauche: European Affairs and Government Secretariat: Roland Dumas; Labour, Employment and Vocational Training: Michel Delebarre; Environment: Hugues Bouchardon; Paris Societies Unit: Research and Technology: Hubert Curien.

M. Fabius no doubt hopes that M. Chevènement's left-wing credentials will help appease the large group of Socialists who are furious at what they regard as the Government's betrayal in deciding to drop its controversial bill to reform the predominantly Catholic private schools.

On the right of the Socialist Party, M. Michel Rocard, former rival of M. Mitterrand for the presidency, remains as Minister of Agriculture. It is understood that M. Rocard was offered a choice of two new posts.

The Communist claim that their decision to leave the Government had nothing to do with the nomination of M. Laurent Fabius, the new Prime Minister, but with his expressed determination to continue to pursue the Government's policy of economic rigour, which they believe will inevitably lead to a further increase in unemployment.

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under Léon Blum's National Front Government in 1936.

They intend to continue to form part of the Government majority in Parliament, and say they will vote for those projects which meet with their approval.

There is no question of a rupture of the union of the left, they insist, although it is difficult to see what is left of that union, beyond a common desire to prevent the right from returning to power.

The party's decision marks an important turning point in French politics. It will not, however, have any immediate effect on the Socialists' ability to govern. With their 283 deputies the Socialists have an absolute majority in Parliament and do not have to rely on the support of the 44 Communist MPs.

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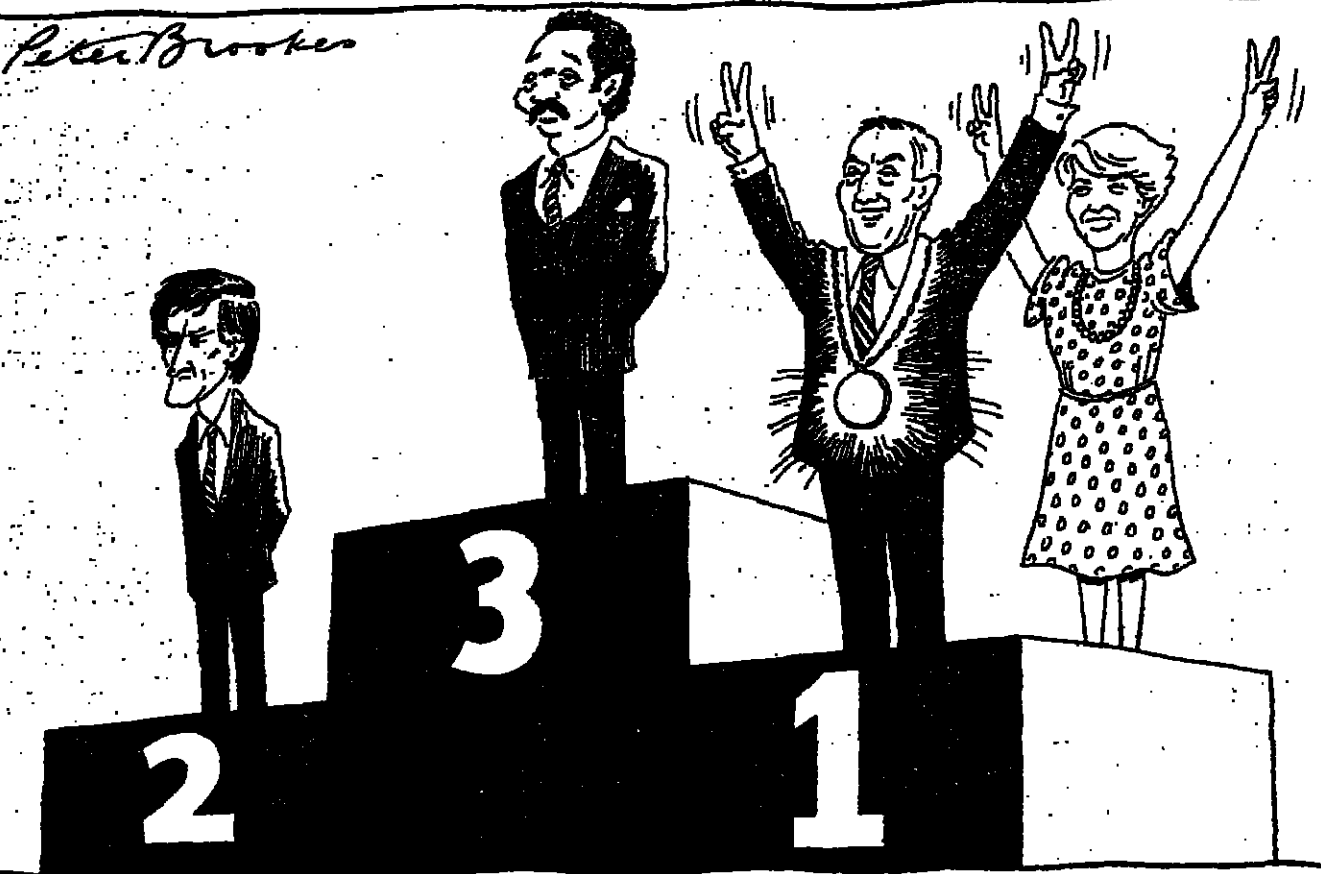
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Peter Brooke



Bridging the Mondale 'passion gap'

From Trevor Fishlock, San Francisco

Hubert Humphrey once wondered whether his protégé, Mr. Walter Mondale, had enough fire in his belly to go for the big prize. In today's jargon some people talk of the Mondale "passion gap", meaning his

Minnesota. Four years later he became a United States Senator, taking the seat vacated when Mr. Humphrey became Vice-President to Mr. Lyndon Johnson. In 1976 he himself became Vice-President.

It made the race, and Mr. Mondale, more interesting, but of course, it could never make him a charismatic figure. He can be an impressive speaker, but it is not in his personality to let go of the reins. He knows he has to push himself forward, but there is a sense that when he does so he goes against the old Norwegian grain.

It is hard for him that he does not easily project himself on television and that in the coming months he is up against a master of self-projection with a comfortable television image. Mr. Mondale's career has been a series of cautious moves. He has always tested the plank gingerly before stepping on to it. He shrank from offering himself as a presidential candidate in 1972, saying he was not ready. His appointment of Ms. Geraldine Ferraro as running-mate is considered an uncharacteristically daring stroke.

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Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Two struggles have been taking place in San Francisco this week. Mr. Mondale settled the immediate battle by winning the nomination comfortably enough in the end, despite the final flurry of excited speculation.

He has earned his crack at the presidency not through the compelling force of his ideas or the magic of his personality, but as a decent, experienced, thoughtful man who organized better and worked harder and longer than any of his rivals.

Not many Democrats, however, would give all that much at the moment for their chances of recovering the White House in November. So this convention has been about 1988 as well as 1984. Behind all the calls for unity there have been the beginnings of a new struggle for the future of the party.

The speeches from Mr. Mario Cuomo, the Rev. Jesse Jackson and Senator Gary Hart were not only reminders that the art of American political rhetoric is not dead. They were also notable contributions to this long-term struggle.

Mr. Cuomo's speech was a memorable celebration of the traditional values of the Democratic Party, the politics of Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson. In that sense it could be compared with Senator Edward Kennedy's remarkable speech to the 1968 convention in New York.

Mr. Jackson's speech on Tuesday was significant for blending the protest of blacks into the more general cry of the dispossessed. His achievement throughout the primary campaign was to mobilize the votes of blacks. But he did not do much more than that, which presented a dilemma both for him and potentially for the Democratic Party.

Separate leadership fears put at rest

A leader who can command the backing only of the black community has a ceiling set upon his influence. But a party that sees an important section of its traditional support acknowledge separate leadership may also face difficulties.

Hence the fear that has plagued many Democrats that Mr. Jackson might have discouraged blacks from voting in November. Earlier there was even some anxiety that he might have run himself as a third candidate.

In giving his support unequivocally to Mr. Mondale as the Democratic nominee Mr. Jackson has done more than set these fears at rest. He has reached out beyond his black constituency. It was not only the black members of the convention who were moved by the emotional fervour of his speech. He has also avoided presenting black voters with a choice between supporting a black leader or the Democratic Party.

They should both strengthen his leadership of the black community and increase the chances of that community exercising influence in American politics.

Where Hart may have fallen down

Senator Hart was offering a different approach from either of the others. Throughout the campaign he has been the apostle of new ideas. Perhaps he seemed to lack the personal warmth to marry enthusiasm for the old ideals with appreciation of the need for new approaches.

The Democrats are a sentimental party, and he may have failed to appeal sufficiently to the emotions. Perhaps he gave the impression of liking the idea of new ideas rather than of having thoroughly thought through his own ideas.

But if the Democrats are defeated in November I am sure we shall hear a lot over the next four years of the need to respond more to the changes in American society, to find new ways of developing prosperity as well as relieving poverty, to place less faith in government spending programmes and less reliance on the unions.

Whether Senator Hart will himself be the principal representative of the new politics in 1988 is an open question. He will face a number of strong challengers for that role. Nor can it be certain that Mr. Cuomo will be the leading champion of the more traditional approach, despite the powerful impact he made upon the convention.

But beneath all the hoopla at San Francisco the outline has been drawn for the struggle ahead, as the Democrats seek to reconcile their old ideals and sense of purpose with the need to present themselves as the party tomorrow.

In space

Moscow (AP) — The Soviet cosmonauts, including the first woman ever to complete a space mission, will party to celebrate the successful docking of the Soyuz T-15 spacecraft with the orbiting Salyut-7 station.

Cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya, her two male crew members, Yuriy Izrael and Vladimir Lyudskanov, were on board the Salyut-7 station when the Soyuz T

Gunman shoots 20 dead in US restaurant

From Ivar Davis, Los Angeles

An unemployed security guard, aged 41, with drug and family problems turned a McDonald's restaurant in the small San Diego border town of San Ysidro into a slaughterhouse on Wednesday in what police were calling the worst mass murder in United States history.

When the shooting was over, police said James Oliver Huberty, who lived with his wife and two children near the restaurant, had been shot dead by police sharpshooters but not before he had mowed down 20 victims, most of them children, including one aged six months.

Some others were wounded. One of the diners, Mrs Griselda Diaz of Tijuana, who was eating in the restaurant with her younger son, said she came in and just started shooting at everyone. I dived on the floor with my boy and crawled behind a counter.

Huberty, who was dressed in camouflage trousers and a black T-shirt, was heavily

armed with an Uzi machine gun, a 9.9 Browning automatic and a shotgun. He carried a shoulder bag filled with ammunition.

Witnesses said he calmly fired round after round at customers and passers by, moving in a circle around the restaurant as those inside screamed and dived for cover. When one weapon was empty he fired the others until they were empty. Then he casually reloaded and began firing again.

Mr Roger Hedgecock, Mayor of San Diego, said: "this was an isolated incident, however barbaric. It was an act of a single individual and had nothing to do with terrorism or to do with the Olympics".

Investigators said that earlier in the afternoon Huberty had had a row with his wife and supposedly came to the restaurant looking for her and his daughter. He had been missing from his job just a week before, and neighbours



Injured survivors (above) are helped from the restaurant. Below: The gunman, James Huberty.

said he may have had a drug problem as well. A policeman said: "it was the worst carnage I've ever seen in my life, and I hope I never have to see it again". A customer in the restaurant said that when Huberty came in and began firing at random he yelled: "I killed thousands in Vietnam and I want to kill more". An employee said he shouted:

"I'm going to kill you all". As the firing began, some customers managed to escape and many outside the restaurant, which is just yards from the Mexican border town of Tijuana, dived on to the pavement. Three people in the street who were wounded managed to crawl about 20 yards to Post Office nearby where by an eight-member

sharpshooter team was positioned. Police said they delayed firing at Huberty because they were told he might have 15 or more hostages.

But when the carnage spread, and bodies were everywhere, the police snipers were ordered to shoot to kill. Three minutes later, Huberty was dead.

Minister in charge of Punjab demoted in Cabinet reshuffle

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The effects of the Punjab agitation spilled over into Mrs Gandhi's Cabinet yesterday, with the demotion of the man who has been officially in charge of affairs in the troubled state.

Mr P. C. Sethi, aged 63, the home Minister, was shunted into the Planning Ministry. In his place Mrs Gandhi put Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, aged 63, the smooth-talking, intellectual Foreign Minister. She herself will take the foreign affairs portfolio, assisted by the present Planning Minister, Mr S. B. Chavan.

All three ministers have long been stalwart supporters of Mrs Gandhi, and all three have been chief ministers of their home states. Mr Sethi, however, has not been widely regarded as having handled Punjab successfully, and has had to take a good deal of the blame for what central Government mismanagement is admitted.

He is also not totally adept at handling himself in the rough and tumble of parliamentary debate, and a key session of Parliament opens on Monday, at which Punjab will plainly be a key issue.

Mr Sethi is a trade unionist from Madhya Pradesh and was formerly Mrs Gandhi's campaign treasurer. But for a time after the emergency he was confined to his home with a mental affliction.

Mr Narasimha Rao has already had a great deal to do with Punjab affairs although he was in a separate ministry. On a number of occasions he represented the government in secret negotiations with the leaders of the Sikh agitation.

He is regarded as much more effective and persuasive when on his feet in the House, and is expected to give a good account of himself in the forthcoming debates. He is from Andhra Pradesh, in the south.

Mr Chavan, a Maharashtrian who becomes Minister without portfolio, is remembered by opponents of Mrs Gandhi's Government as the official who told them they were lucky not to have been shot during her emergency rule.

● KNIFEMAN HELD: A young man with a knife was arrested yesterday near the podium where Mrs Gandhi was addressing a public meeting in Hyderabad (AP reports).

Reagan lashes out at Sandinistas

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration marked the fifth anniversary of Sandinista rule yesterday with a coordinated attack by President Reagan, the Pentagon and the State Department on the Nicaraguan government. The harshness of the language used by the United States and Nicaragua.

Mr Reagan travelled to Columbia, South Carolina, to tell the heads of nine Caribbean nations: "Tragically, for the past five years the Sandinistas have worked systematically to establish a dictatorship firmly allied with Cuba and the Soviet Union."

Earlier the State Department and the Pentagon released a joint document alleging that the Sandinistas have built the largest and best equipped military force in Central America.

It said: "About 240 tanks and armoured vehicles, surface-to-air missiles, 152mm Howitzers and 122mm multiple rocket launchers give it a mobility and

firepower capacity unmatched in the region. Nicaragua has a 48,000-man armed force. A total of about 100,000 men have been trained and could be mobilized rapidly."

It added that the infrastructure for a formidable air force was developing rapidly. "Not only Cuba but also the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary have - or have had - military and/or civilian advisers in Nicaragua."

The report claimed that Nicaragua had doubled its tank and mechanized forces in the last 13 months and was the nerve centre of an international subversive network.

President Reagan invited a group of Nicaraguan defectors to Government offices on Wednesday to tell them that the Sandinista leaders had betrayed their people and "left a trail of broken promises and broken hearts".

Nicaragua names young moderate candidates

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Nicaragua's ruling Sandinista Front has named two young moderates as candidates for President and Vice-President in the elections scheduled for November. They are Comandante Daniel Ortega, leader of the governing junta, aged 38, and Señor Sergio Ramírez, aged 42, a civilian junta member.

The choice came as no surprise. As coordinator of the junta, Señor Ortega has been head of state for protocol purposes since 1981. He has rarely appeared in public recently without Señor Ramírez.

But until the official announcement speculation persisted that Señor Tomas Borge,

Interior Minister, who at 54 is the only surviving founder of the left-wing Sandinista movement, might be the final choice.

Diplomats and correspondents in Managua have scrutinized the nine comandantes who effectively rule Nicaragua for signs of a split resulting from the choice, but not even a chink has appeared in the amiable facade of party unity.

Unity was the keynote of Señor Borge's speech to the party assembly as the Ortega-Ramírez ticket was announced. Nevertheless, he is understood to have made strenuous efforts to promote his own candidacy.

Madrid call for news agency audit

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The State-owned Spanish news Agency EFE was in the news here yesterday, after the official gazette published a parliamentary resolution calling for an investigation into the agency's finances in the period just before the Socialist Government came to power. Opposition MPs reacted with a demand for an audit of the agency's 1983 accounts.

The resolution, which was gazetted on Wednesday, was actually approved by a parliamentary budgets watchdog committee on May 22. It referred to "irregularities" mentioned in a routine report on EFE, made by the state's internal auditing service, the Accounts Tribunal. In its report, the tribunal did not recommend further investigation, but the parliamentary committee did.

The agency had record losses last year. EFE's director between 1978 and 1982 was Señor Luis María Anson, who is now editor of the Madrid monarchist daily, ABC.

Spain sacks chief of navy school

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The head of Spain's naval college has been dismissed for writing to naval attachés, including Britain's, and accusing the Government of passing him over for promotion.

Vice-Admiral Salvador Moreno, aged 62, found himself facing early retirement when the Cabinet last month failed to make him a full admiral. Early retirement is part of reforms to reduce the average age, high by NATO standards, of Spain's senior officers. Now the vice-admiral has also lost his college post.

The surprised attachés had received letters telling them of his early retirement "in accordance with the Government's decision to block my promotion".

In naval circles there have been expressions of sympathy for Vice-Admiral Moreno.

In 1981 he was at the centre of an incident when Socialists visiting the aircraft carrier Dédalo, docked in Barcelona, left abruptly, complaining he had addressed insulting remarks at them.

Bonds rescue for opera

From John Earle, Rome

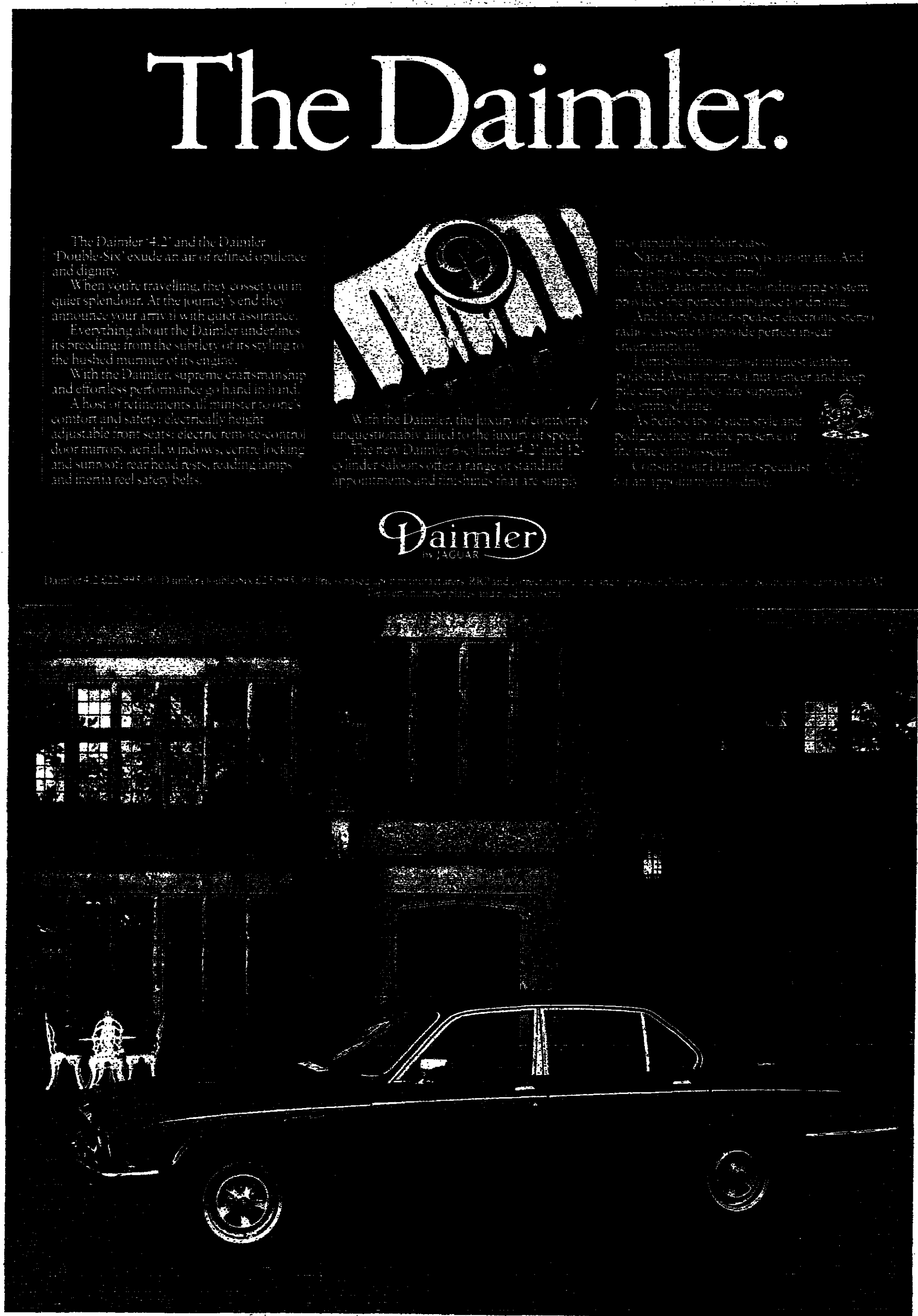
The Italian Government is to issue a special series of treasury bonds to prevent the curtain from coming down permanently at Italy's opera houses which, from La Scala in Milan to the smallest in the provinces, are suffering from varying degrees of financial difficulties.

The opera bonds, expected to be available on January 1 under conditions determined by the Treasury, will be used to

consolidate the debts of opera and concert houses incurred up to December 31 last year, up to a maximum of 360bn lire (£156m).

Meanwhile opera houses will not be allowed to make further bank borrowings without permission from the Ministry of Entertainment and without first showing how they will be able to repay the loans.

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SPECTRUM

THE TIMES

GUIDE TO THE BRITISH GRAND PRIX

Rocked once again by internecine strife, the Formula One circus heads for Brands Hatch. John Blunsden previews the race

Course of champions

Despite the shock of the Tyrrell team's threat of expulsion from the 1984 world championship, there is a widespread sense of relief amongst the Formula One fraternity that grand prix racing's focal point has returned to Europe. After several expensive weeks attempting to adapt their skills to the demands of bumpy street circuits lined with slabs of concrete, drivers can be consoled by the thought that the remaining seven rounds of the championship will be contested on circuits to which they and their machinery are better suited.

Yet no venue will test both more deeply than Brands Hatch's 2.6 miles of undulations, sweeping curves and challenging changes of camber over which the British Grand Prix, sponsored by John Player, will be contested on Sunday afternoon. Given dry conditions, the winner will be required to average more than 125mph over 75 flying laps, sustaining his concentration for more than an hour and a half.

As the accompanying table makes clear, only drivers of the highest calibre have won this particular race (all but two of the past winners have been world champions). It also has a tradition for providing close finishes — less than five seconds on four occasions. Along with its counterpart at Silverstone (the British Grand Prix has alternated between the two circuits since 1964), it is firmly established as the best organised of all the world championship rounds.

With the 1984 world championship now well past the half-way mark, some clear pointers have emerged as to the likely destination of this year's title. The McLaren team have emerged from the first nine races with no fewer than five outright victories — three by Alain Prost and two by Niki Lauda, and although their finishing record has slipped a little late, they are still a highly competitive team. The Brabham team's dismal run of misfortune was interrupted when the 1983 champion, Nelson Piquet, scored two consecutive victories in Canada and Detroit to prove that

this car, when reliable, has the legs of a champion. Michele Alboreto's victory in Belgium has been the Ferrari team's sole outright success this year, although René Arnoux's consistent finishing has sustained the Italian team as McLaren's closest challenger in the constructors' championship. The only other victory to date has been by Keke Rosberg in Dallas, where the special demands on the day helped to compensate for the current Williams' handling problems (which it is hoped a recent testing programme in Austria has done something to overcome). The most consistent performer this season has been Elio De Angelis, the Lotus driver, who has not only finished every race but has scored points in all but one of them.

On the negative side, Renault have failed to sustain their early season challenge, having been hindered by fuel consumption problems and more recently by a spate of accidents, while the thirst of the Alfa Romeo has also blunted their attack. Arrows are just emerging from a difficult transition from Ford to BMW power, and Toleman have also recovered from a difficult interlude and, helped considerably by Ayrton Senna's growing talent, are beginning to make their presence felt.

The Ligier have proved unexpectedly quick on occasion, but have lacked staying power, while the ATS has still to deliver the sort of results Manfred Winkelhock deserves. Osella scored their first points in Dallas but, along with the RAM and Spirit teams, they must continue to rely on the fragility of the front-runners for their success.

Which leaves the Tyrrell team, stunned by the FISA ruling this week and waiting to hear if the lodging of an appeal will permit them to race on Sunday. Martin Brundle's accident at Dallas was a bitter blow, but Stefan Johansson is a worthy choice as temporary replacement. Brundle's only consolation is that, like his team colleague Stefan Bellof, he has left no one in doubt as to his potential.



Entrant: Motor Racing Developments
Chassis/Engine: Brabham-BMW BT55
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 1: Nelson Piquet (Brazil)
Age: 31; GP's: 67; Wins: 1; Points: 204
Car 2: Elio De Angelis (Italy)
Age: 29; GP's: 15; Wins: 5; Points: 3

Entrant: Williams Grand Prix Engineering
Chassis/Engine: Williams-Honda FW18
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 3: Jacques Laffite (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 144; Wins: 8; Points: 187
Car 4: Nelson Piquet (Brazil)
Age: 35; GP's: 75; Wins: 3; Points: 97

Entrant: Marlboro McLaren International
Chassis/Engine: McLaren-TAG MP4/2
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 5: Alain Prost (France)
Age: 29; GP's: 85; Wins: 12; Points: 173
Car 6: Niki Lauda (Austria)
Age: 35; GP's: 130; Wins: 21; Points: 388

Entrant: RAM Automotive
Chassis/Engine: RAM-Hart 102
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 7: Philippe Alliot (France)
Age: 28; GP's: 6; Wins: 0; Points: 0
Car 8: Jonathan Palmer (Great Britain)
Age: 27; GP's: 8; Wins: 0; Points: 0

Entrant: John Player Special Team Lotus
Chassis/Engine: Lotus-Renault 95T
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 9: Elio De Angelis (Italy)
Age: 29; GP's: 81; Wins: 1; Points: 78
Car 10: Nigel Mansell (Great Britain)
Age: 23; GP's: 52; Wins: 0; Points: 31

Entrant: ATS Engineering
Chassis/Engine: ATS-BMW 17
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 11: Manfred Winkelhock (Germany)
Age: 31; GP's: 35; Wins: 0; Points: 2

Entrant: Equipe Renault Elf
Chassis/Engine: Renault RE50
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 12: Patrick Tambay (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 78; Wins: 2; Points: 88
Car 13: Derek Warwick (Great Britain)
Age: 27; GP's: 30; Wins: 0; Points: 22

Entrant: Barclay Team Arrows
Chassis/Engine: Arrows-BMW A7
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 14: Marc Surer (Switzerland)
Age: 28; GP's: 58; Wins: 0; Points: 11
Car 15: Thierry Boutsen (Belgium)
Age: 27; GP's: 16; Wins: 0; Points: 6

Entrant: Toleman Group Motorsport
Chassis/Engine: Toleman-Hart TG184
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 16: Ayrton Senna da Silva (Brazil)
Age: 24; GP's: 4; Wins: 0; Points: 4
Car 17: Johnny Cecotto (Venezuela)
Age: 25; GP's: 18; Wins: 0; Points: 1

Entrant: Spirit Racing
Chassis/Engine: Spirit-Hart 101B
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 18: Huub Rothengatter (Netherlands)
Age: 29; GP's: 2; Wins: 0; Points: 0

Entrant: Scuderia Team Alfa Romeo
Chassis/Engine: Alfa Romeo 164T
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 19: Riccardo Patrese (Italy)
Age: 30; GP's: 105; Wins: 2; Points: 88
Car 20: Eddie Cheever (United States)
Age: 26; GP's: 62; Wins: 0; Points: 57

Entrant: Osella Squadra Corse
Chassis/Engine: Osella-Alfa Romeo FA 1F
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 21: Piercarlo Ghinzani (Italy)
Age: 32; GP's: 15; Wins: 0; Points: 2

Entrant: Ligier Loto
Chassis/Engine: Ligier-Renault JS23
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 22: Michele Alboreto (Italy)
Age: 27; GP's: 50; Wins: 3; Points: 44
Car 23: René Arnoux (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 88; Wins: 7; Points: 156

Entrant: Ferrari Spa
Chassis/Engine: Ferrari 126 C4
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 24: Niki Lauda (Austria)
Age: 35; GP's: 130; Wins: 21; Points: 388

Entrant: Williams Grand Prix Engineering
Chassis/Engine: Williams-Honda FW18
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 25: Jacques Laffite (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 144; Wins: 8; Points: 187

Entrant: RAM Automotive
Chassis/Engine: RAM-Hart 102
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 26: Philippe Alliot (France)
Age: 28; GP's: 6; Wins: 0; Points: 0

Entrant: John Player Special Team Lotus
Chassis/Engine: Lotus-Renault 95T
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 27: Elio De Angelis (Italy)
Age: 29; GP's: 81; Wins: 1; Points: 78

Entrant: ATS Engineering
Chassis/Engine: ATS-BMW 17
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 28: Manfred Winkelhock (Germany)
Age: 31; GP's: 35; Wins: 0; Points: 2

Entrant: Equipe Renault Elf
Chassis/Engine: Renault RE50
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 29: Patrick Tambay (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 78; Wins: 2; Points: 88

Entrant: Barclay Team Arrows
Chassis/Engine: Arrows-BMW A7
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 30: Marc Surer (Switzerland)
Age: 28; GP's: 58; Wins: 0; Points: 11

Entrant: Toleman Group Motorsport
Chassis/Engine: Toleman-Hart TG184
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 31: Ayrton Senna da Silva (Brazil)
Age: 24; GP's: 4; Wins: 0; Points: 4

Entrant: Spirit Racing
Chassis/Engine: Spirit-Hart 101B
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 32: Huub Rothengatter (Netherlands)
Age: 29; GP's: 2; Wins: 0; Points: 0

Entrant: Scuderia Team Alfa Romeo
Chassis/Engine: Alfa Romeo 164T
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 33: Riccardo Patrese (Italy)
Age: 30; GP's: 105; Wins: 2; Points: 88

Entrant: Osella Squadra Corse
Chassis/Engine: Osella-Alfa Romeo FA 1F
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 34: Piercarlo Ghinzani (Italy)
Age: 32; GP's: 15; Wins: 0; Points: 2

Entrant: Ligier Loto
Chassis/Engine: Ligier-Renault JS23
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 35: Michele Alboreto (Italy)
Age: 27; GP's: 50; Wins: 3; Points: 44

Entrant: Ferrari Spa
Chassis/Engine: Ferrari 126 C4
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 36: Niki Lauda (Austria)
Age: 35; GP's: 130; Wins: 21; Points: 388

Entrant: Williams Grand Prix Engineering
Chassis/Engine: Williams-Honda FW18
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 37: Jacques Laffite (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 144; Wins: 8; Points: 187

Entrant: RAM Automotive
Chassis/Engine: RAM-Hart 102
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 38: Philippe Alliot (France)
Age: 28; GP's: 6; Wins: 0; Points: 0

Entrant: John Player Special Team Lotus
Chassis/Engine: Lotus-Renault 95T
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 39: Elio De Angelis (Italy)
Age: 29; GP's: 81; Wins: 1; Points: 78

Entrant: ATS Engineering
Chassis/Engine: ATS-BMW 17
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 40: Manfred Winkelhock (Germany)
Age: 31; GP's: 35; Wins: 0; Points: 2

Entrant: Equipe Renault Elf
Chassis/Engine: Renault RE50
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 41: Patrick Tambay (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 78; Wins: 2; Points: 88

Entrant: Barclay Team Arrows
Chassis/Engine: Arrows-BMW A7
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 42: Marc Surer (Switzerland)
Age: 28; GP's: 58; Wins: 0; Points: 11

Entrant: Toleman Group Motorsport
Chassis/Engine: Toleman-Hart TG184
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 43: Ayrton Senna da Silva (Brazil)
Age: 24; GP's: 4; Wins: 0; Points: 4

Entrant: Spirit Racing
Chassis/Engine: Spirit-Hart 101B
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 44: Huub Rothengatter (Netherlands)
Age: 29; GP's: 2; Wins: 0; Points: 0

Entrant: Scuderia Team Alfa Romeo
Chassis/Engine: Alfa Romeo 164T
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 45: Riccardo Patrese (Italy)
Age: 30; GP's: 105; Wins: 2; Points: 88

Entrant: Osella Squadra Corse
Chassis/Engine: Osella-Alfa Romeo FA 1F
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 46: Piercarlo Ghinzani (Italy)
Age: 32; GP's: 15; Wins: 0; Points: 2

Entrant: Ligier Loto
Chassis/Engine: Ligier-Renault JS23
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 47: Michele Alboreto (Italy)
Age: 27; GP's: 50; Wins: 3; Points: 44

Entrant: Ferrari Spa
Chassis/Engine: Ferrari 126 C4
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 48: Niki Lauda (Austria)
Age: 35; GP's: 130; Wins: 21; Points: 388

Entrant: Williams Grand Prix Engineering
Chassis/Engine: Williams-Honda FW18
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 49: Jacques Laffite (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 144; Wins: 8; Points: 187

Entrant: RAM Automotive
Chassis/Engine: RAM-Hart 102
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 50: Philippe Alliot (France)
Age: 28; GP's: 6; Wins: 0; Points: 0

Entrant: John Player Special Team Lotus
Chassis/Engine: Lotus-Renault 95T
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 51: Elio De Angelis (Italy)
Age: 29; GP's: 81; Wins: 1; Points: 78

Entrant: ATS Engineering
Chassis/Engine: ATS-BMW 17
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 52: Manfred Winkelhock (Germany)
Age: 31; GP's: 35; Wins: 0; Points: 2

Entrant: Equipe Renault Elf
Chassis/Engine: Renault RE50
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 53: Patrick Tambay (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 78; Wins: 2; Points: 88

Entrant: Barclay Team Arrows
Chassis/Engine: Arrows-BMW A7
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 54: Marc Surer (Switzerland)
Age: 28; GP's: 58; Wins: 0; Points: 11

Entrant: Toleman Group Motorsport
Chassis/Engine: Toleman-Hart TG184
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 55: Ayrton Senna da Silva (Brazil)
Age: 24; GP's: 4; Wins: 0; Points: 4

Entrant: Spirit Racing
Chassis/Engine: Spirit-Hart 101B
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 56: Huub Rothengatter (Netherlands)
Age: 29; GP's: 2; Wins: 0; Points: 0

Entrant: Scuderia Team Alfa Romeo
Chassis/Engine: Alfa Romeo 164T
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 57: Riccardo Patrese (Italy)
Age: 30; GP's: 105; Wins: 2; Points: 88

Entrant: Osella Squadra Corse
Chassis/Engine: Osella-Alfa Romeo FA 1F
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 58: Piercarlo Ghinzani (Italy)
Age: 32; GP's: 15; Wins: 0; Points: 2

Entrant: Ligier Loto
Chassis/Engine: Ligier-Renault JS23
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 59: Michele Alboreto (Italy)
Age: 27; GP's: 50; Wins: 3; Points: 44

Entrant: Ferrari Spa
Chassis/Engine: Ferrari 126 C4
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 60: Niki Lauda (Austria)
Age: 35; GP's: 130; Wins: 21; Points: 388

Entrant: Williams Grand Prix Engineering
Chassis/Engine: Williams-Honda FW18
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 61: Jacques Laffite (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 144; Wins: 8; Points: 187

Entrant: RAM Automotive
Chassis/Engine: RAM-Hart 102
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 62: Philippe Alliot (France)
Age: 28; GP's: 6; Wins: 0; Points: 0

Entrant: John Player Special Team Lotus
Chassis/Engine: Lotus-Renault 95T
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 63: Elio De Angelis (Italy)
Age: 29; GP's: 81; Wins: 1; Points: 78

Entrant: ATS Engineering
Chassis/Engine: ATS-BMW 17
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 64: Manfred Winkelhock (Germany)
Age: 31; GP's: 35; Wins: 0; Points: 2

Entrant: Equipe Renault Elf
Chassis/Engine: Renault RE50
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 65: Patrick Tambay (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 78; Wins: 2; Points: 88

Entrant: Barclay Team Arrows
Chassis/Engine: Arrows-BMW A7
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 66: Marc Surer (Switzerland)
Age: 28; GP's: 58; Wins: 0; Points: 11

Entrant: Toleman Group Motorsport
Chassis/Engine: Toleman-Hart TG184
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 67: Ayrton Senna da Silva (Brazil)
Age: 24; GP's: 4; Wins: 0; Points: 4

Entrant: Spirit Racing
Chassis/Engine: Spirit-Hart 101B
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 68: Huub Rothengatter (Netherlands)
Age: 29; GP's: 2; Wins: 0; Points: 0

Entrant: Scuderia Team Alfa Romeo
Chassis/Engine: Alfa Romeo 164T
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 69: Riccardo Patrese (Italy)
Age: 30; GP's: 105; Wins: 2; Points: 88

Entrant: Osella Squadra Corse
Chassis/Engine: Osella-Alfa Romeo FA 1F
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 70: Piercarlo Ghinzani (Italy)
Age: 32; GP's: 15; Wins: 0; Points: 2

Entrant: Ligier Loto
Chassis/Engine: Ligier-Renault JS23
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 71: Michele Alboreto (Italy)
Age: 27; GP's: 50; Wins: 3; Points: 44

Entrant: Ferrari Spa
Chassis/Engine: Ferrari 126 C4
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 72: Niki Lauda (Austria)
Age: 35; GP's: 130; Wins: 21; Points: 388

Entrant: Williams Grand Prix Engineering
Chassis/Engine: Williams-Honda FW18
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 73: Jacques Laffite (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 144; Wins: 8; Points: 187

Entrant: RAM Automotive
Chassis/Engine: RAM-Hart 102
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 74: Philippe Alliot (France)
Age: 28; GP's: 6; Wins: 0; Points: 0

Entrant: John Player Special Team Lotus
Chassis/Engine: Lotus-Renault 95T
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 75: Elio De Angelis (Italy)
Age: 29; GP's: 81; Wins: 1; Points: 78

Entrant: ATS Engineering
Chassis/Engine: ATS-BMW 17
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 76: Manfred Winkelhock (Germany)
Age: 31; GP's: 35; Wins: 0; Points: 2

Entrant: Equipe Renault Elf
Chassis/Engine: Renault RE50
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 77: Patrick Tambay (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 78; Wins: 2; Points: 88

Entrant: Barclay Team Arrows
Chassis/Engine: Arrows-BMW A7
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 78: Marc Surer (Switzerland)
Age: 28; GP's: 58; Wins: 0; Points: 11

Entrant: Toleman Group Motorsport
Chassis/Engine: Toleman-Hart TG184
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 79: Ayrton Senna da Silva (Brazil)
Age: 24; GP's: 4; Wins: 0; Points: 4

Entrant: Spirit Racing
Chassis/Engine: Spirit-Hart 101B
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 80: Huub Rothengatter (Netherlands)
Age: 29; GP's: 2; Wins: 0; Points: 0

Entrant: Scuderia Team Alfa Romeo
Chassis/Engine: Alfa Romeo 164T
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 81: Riccardo Patrese (Italy)
Age: 30; GP's: 105; Wins: 2; Points: 88

Entrant: Osella Squadra Corse
Chassis/Engine: Osella-Alfa Romeo FA 1F
Tyres: Pirelli
Driver: Car 82: Piercarlo Ghinzani (Italy)
Age: 32; GP's: 15; Wins: 0; Points: 2

Entrant: Ligier Loto
Chassis/Engine: Ligier-Renault JS23
Tyres: Michelin
Driver: Car 83: Michele Alboreto (Italy)
Age: 27; GP's: 50; Wins: 3; Points: 44

Entrant: Ferrari Spa
Chassis/Engine: Ferrari 126 C4
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 84: Niki Lauda (Austria)
Age: 35; GP's: 130; Wins: 21; Points: 388

Entrant: Williams Grand Prix Engineering
Chassis/Engine: Williams-Honda FW18
Tyres: Goodyear
Driver: Car 85: Jacques Laffite (France)
Age: 35; GP's: 144; Wins: 8; Points: 187

Britain's world title prospects are in the hands of a pair of all-rounders



Home test for the family men

Ever since James Hunt climbed out of the cockpit, there has been speculation about who will be the next British driver to take the title which Hunt won in 1976. John Watson — sadly without a drive this year — came close in 1982, when he emerged as joint runner-up with Didier Pironi behind Keke Rosberg. But now there are two front-runners, Nigel Mansell and Derek Warwick, in this unofficial contest.

Given the right backing, which must include not just the right car, but also the right atmosphere and backing from within their respective teams, each is capable of winning a world title on merit, and although the goal now seems to be out of realistic reach this year, a victory for either on Sunday afternoon — which in each case would be an overdue first — would be an important ingredient of the preparation process (psychologically, the first victory is invariably the hardest).

Mansell and Warwick have a lot in common. For a start they use similar Renault engines, which must serve to heighten their personal rivalry, although their personal performance on the day is likely to be influenced more by variations in their cars' level of competitiveness than by their own.

This year, both have found themselves in the lead of a grand prix for the first time. They will not wish to be reminded, I feel sure, that each made a seemingly small driving error whilst in the lead which, because of the abnormal track conditions, caused them to crash out of the race — Mansell at Monaco, Warwick in Dallas.

Notwithstanding his Monaco accident, Mansell has something of a reputation — which he does nothing to discourage — for being an effective "street fighter", at his best when surrounded by large immovable objects (his coolness when in the

lead at Dallas tended to bear this out). Yet his progress on the faster tracks has been spectacular on occasions, which suggests that he has been maturing into a formidable all-rounder — a vital attribute, surely, for a potential champion.

Warwick, on the other hand, has always shown up best on the faster circuits, yet his practice performance in Dallas, where he alone amongst the leading contenders was able to improve his time when conditions were at their worst, was elegant testimony to his prowess on street circuits as well.

Both Mansell and Warwick share the advantage of being physically very fit and possessing above-average stamina, even by grand prix standards. Both have had a hard grand prix apprenticeship — Mansell with Lotus all the while, where he has had to fight hard to discard his earlier underdog status. Warwick with Toleman during that team's difficult entry into and subsequent consolidation on the grand prix scene. During this learning period, both suffered the problems associated with a naturally uncompetitive car, and have emerged technically more knowledgeable and observant as a result.

On the psychological front, each has had ample practice at coping with misfortune, and perhaps Warwick has found this element of Grand Prix racing a little easier to handle than has Mansell in the past. However, the provision of a highly competitive car does wonders for a driver's morale, and this year we have seen a considerably matured Mansell.

Outside the cockpit, too, the two drivers have grown more alike. Warwick slipped easily into the public relations role from the start: for Mansell, this part of the job did not come naturally at first, but he worked hard at it and now serves his team well, helped in no small measure by a highly developed sense of humour and turn of phrase which on many occasions has defused a tense situation.

Away from the circuit, both are devoted family men, beyond which their paths tend to diverge. Warwick's absorption in the family trailer manufacturing business is second only to that of motor racing, and he is never far from the office "at the office". For Mansell, on the other hand, paradise starts on the first lap — he is an accomplished low-handicap golfer.

This weekend, no-one will be trying harder to win what is, for them, the most prized of all the grands prix. The driver, however, can only do so much, and the better car on the day is usually decisive. This could give Mansell the edge, because the Lotus has been the pace-setter on both the recent test days, whereas Brands Hatch has always had something of a bogy circuit for Renault. Form can change rapidly in motor racing, however, as Mansell discovered at Monaco, and Warwick in Dallas.

ADVERTISEMENT



Turkey Invades Cyprus

Ten years on, the occupation continues...

Ten years ago, on July 20, 1974, Turkish forces invaded the Republic of Cyprus, an independent state, member of the U.N., the Council of Europe, the Commonwealth and the Non-Aligned Movement, and seized 37% of its land.

These forces are still there, ten years on, manning at gun point an ugly long scar across the island, an artificial geographical division imposed on a sovereign state, whose territorial integrity was formally guaranteed by Britain in the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, at the end of colonial rule.

Recent actions by Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership have placed the very independence of Cyprus under serious threat.

The threat came in the form of secession. Last November a "Turkish state" was declared in the Turkish occupied area of Cyprus. Britain and the rest of the world refused to recognise this illegal secessionist move. One country only accorded recognition — Turkey.

During the past ten years of Turkish military occupation in Cyprus, the Government of the Republic has taken its case to the world forum many times. The U.N. has repeatedly denounced Turkish plans to impose partitionist policies, and has adopted — both at General Assembly and Security Council level — unambiguous resolutions which have been ignored by Turkey.

After last November's UDI in the occupied area, Cyprus appealed once again to the Security Council, which deplored, almost unanimously, the Turkish move, declared it illegal, called for its withdrawal and urged all U.N. members to deny recognition of the so-called "state".

In total disregard of this resolution and world condemnation, Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership in the occupied area, ceremonially exchanged "ambassadors", planned a referendum for a new constitution for the "state" and declared that this would be followed by general elections.

Following these developments, yet another urgent recourse to the Security Council by Cyprus led to an even stronger resolution, deploring yet again these Turkish moves, despite attempts by Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership to justify their deeds. The Security Council did not accept these excuses and with an overwhelming majority adopted a new resolution. Britain voted in favour of this resolution.

Turkey ignored it. And today, ten years after the invasion, 37% of the Republic of Cyprus is still in the grip of 30,000 Turkish troops stationed in the north to maintain the partition. Two hundred thousand displaced Cypriots are still prevented from returning to their homes. The fate of 1,619 people missing since the invasion is still unknown.

While the U.N. Secretary-General contemplates his next move to implement the most recent resolution on Cyprus, we wish to mark the 10th anniversary of the Turkish invasion today, with an urgent appeal to international public opinion and in particular to Britain — who, as guarantor power,

THE ARTS

Television Fibre and fruit

We inhale cancer but do we swallow it? The Food Commission was the subject of BBC1's worthy series *Can You Avoid Cancer?* produced by Anna Jackson, last night. Despite its forbidding overtones, it was a fascinating programme. It appears late but Dr Michael O'Donnell's bedside manner sends one off with minimum perturbation and much better informed.

There was no hard evidence against food, said Professor Richard Doll, of Oxford, but a reasonable estimate would attribute one-third of fatal cancers to it. He thought it might well be much higher.

The difference in international diets and the correlation of diet to cancer rates point to food as a culprit. The Japanese, we were told, used to have little breast cancer though, as their food, before the advent of refrigerators, was loaded with preservatives, they had a lot of stomach cancer.

Since their diet was westernized, the rate incidence of the latter had dropped by 40 per cent. Breast cancer, however, increased. It seemed from this that you couldn't win, but Dr Denis Burkitt, a surgeon in Africa for 20 years, noted that diet there had a high fibre content and little sugar or salt and cancer rates were low, as they were wherever such a diet occurred.

There was an intriguing but happily brief reference here to a pamphlet on ordure by Jonathan Swift which included references reinforcing Dr Burkitt in his enthusiasm for high fibre.

Professor Doll cautioned against the blanket condemnation of food additives: some, he said, reduced cancer risks by improving preservation techniques about alcohol unless you smoked while consuming it, which apparently heightens the risk considerably.

At the end, Dr O'Donnell pointed out that, hard evidence or no, all scientists and doctors working in the field appeared to have altered their diets: fibre and fruit in; salt, sugar, and animal fats down out. That sounded like a clincher.

Dennis Hackett

Cinema Trekking to the promised land

Laughterhouse (PG)
Gate Bloomsbury,
Classic, Oxford Street.

El Norte (15)
Electric Screen

Bitter Cane
Rio, Dalston

Benvenuta (15)
Camden Plaza

Supergirl (PG)
Warner, Leicester Square

The Cambridge Film Festival, now in its eighth year, is becoming a red-letter feast in the British film calendar. This year it boasts a dozen British premieres, including the Cannes grand prix winner, Wim Wenders' *Paris-Texas*. Next Thursday and Friday Cambridge presents the first showings in this country of Satyajit Ray's adaptation of Tagore's *The Home and the World*. Films receiving their first British showing will compete for a newly inaugurated Audience Award.

The festival opened on Sunday with the world premiere of Richard Eyre's *Laughterhouse*, which can be seen in London this week. This is one

of the most attractive of recent British films - original, idiosyncratic, authentically indigenous in character and setting, recapturing something of the old failing view of English oddity; an amiable mixture of appreciation and deprecation.

Ian Holm plays a Norfolk poultry farmer, innocently subverted in a minor industrial dispute which denies him transport to get his Christmas geese to Smithfield. Defying all sensible counsel, he stubbornly sets out to walk his flock to London, as long-dead generations of East Anglian farmers did before him. With reluctant loyalty, his Matt and Jeff labourers join the enterprise; so does his spirited daughter, and even his shrewish wife.

It is, indeed, an East Anglian *Red River*, with geese instead of longhorns; and Richard Eyre does not miss the chances for parody, with a reminiscent line or two, the cowboy hat and John Wayne poses of the young gooseherd (Richard Hope), and touches of Western epic in the music. The charm though is that in the end he perceives something truly heroic in this absurd, misguided enterprise and some saving grace in everyone involved in it - the whipper, inescapable Quixote; even the escorting television reporters who manipulate the affair into a political event.

Brian Glover's script is creditably sparse, and leaves a lot unsaid; though the insights

of difficult but enduring relationships that we gather from the family's pillow talk are touching. Clive Tickner's camera captures the chilly mist and ice of an East Anglian winter; and the sense of the outlandish trek is nicely conveyed by Bill Owen's marvellous old yodel.

Gregory Nava's *El Norte* (which I reported with enthusiasm from Cannes, and which is another of Cambridge's pre-London premieres) is also the saga of an heroic trek, though more self-conscious in its epic ambitions. *El Norte* is the United States, the promised land for a young Guatemalan brother and sister fleeing from their village after their father has been murdered and their mother imprisoned by the military regime. They are urged on at once by the peril behind them and by dreams of the future, created out of pictures in ancient *Good Housekeeping*-style magazines.

The film is composed in three sections: the first in the oppressed homeland; the second in the no-man's-land around Tijuana where "coyotes" lie in wait to rob hapless emigrants with promises to smuggle them across the Mexican border. The final part shows the reality behind the American dream, the illegal immigrants in California, pitifully vulnerable to blackmail, to exploitation as cheap labour or prostitution, to squalor and disease.

It is a sad story of people with small hope of escape: but Gregory Nava (who co-wrote it with his producer Anna Thomas) skillfully relieves it with the element of sentimental melodrama - which, so long as the premises and characters and situations are true in essence, is nothing to be ashamed of.

The dark side of the story is relieved too by the naive but huge charm of David Villalpando and Zaida Silvia Gutierrez. A keen sense of the comedy of the cultural clashes is most memorably manifested in a scene where the young girl and her jolly and more experienced friend do battle with electronic washing machine.

Bitter Cane directed by Jacques Arcelin, is a didactic but fascinating documentary that further enlarges our knowledge of the relations of the United States and the Third World. It was made clandestinely in Haiti, which has been somewhat out of the news since the passing of Papa Doc. The film suggests that little has improved in the intervening years; and that the major economic catastrophe, which condemns a large part of the population to near starvation, is the wholesale exploitation of sweat-labour by invading American industry. American industrialists interviewed in the film congratulate themselves on the country's stable politics and the inexhaustible labour supply at \$2.64 a day. Haitians fleeing



On the road: David Villalpando and Zaida Silvia Gutierrez in *El Norte*

to the States to try to escape starvation, exploitation and oppression, are either retrained or further exploited as illegal black market labour.

In *Benvenuta*, the Flemish director André Delvaux adapts a novel by Suzanne Liér, *La Confession anonyme*, but turns it into an imaginary exploration of a kind only possible in film. A screenwriter (Mathieu Carrière) visits the reclusive author (Françoise Fabian) of a scandalous novel which he is adapting. After her initial reserves are conceived an affection for the young man and reveals more about her supposedly invented character, the musical prodigy Benvenuta. Through their joint

imaginings, as the real and the imaginary become inextricably entangled, the spectator sees Benvenuta's doomed quest for an ideal love, with a married man (Vittorio Gassman) who falls far short of the ideal.

In the way of Delvaux's films, it is an intriguing but rather theoretical exercise; though in this case the exercise is vitalised by the magnificent Fanny Ardant, personifying obsessive romantic passion.

Richard Lester brought to *Supergirl* a degree of wit, charm, expertise and irony which eludes Jeanne Szwarc's *Supergirl*. (*Jaws II* already typed Szwarc as the director of less fortunate spin-offs). Helen

Slater is personable enough as Superman's cousin, but David Odell's less than lustrous script fails to give her any very real character.

The major fun of the film is provided by Faye Dunaway's *Mommie Dearest* performance as Selena the wicked witch who lives in a carnival ghost train. Even this wears thin, though, as the combats of sorcery between Selena and Supergirl are stretched to tedious length, while the script commits the crucial fault of not defining in advance the parameters of each opponents' powers. Fantasy and fairy tale demand their own sort of logic.

David Robinson

Theatre Fresh as a new-hatched flapper

The Boyfriend
Old Vic

The miracle Sandy Wilson performed in this indestructible show was to devise a pastiche entertainment that was blissfully funny to audiences who had never seen a 1920s musical comedy. With all respect to *Mr Cinders* and *Oh Kay*, the genre is still a closed book, and Mr Wilson's piece still comes up as fresh as a new-hatched flapper 30 years after its first appearance.

Mme Dubonnet's Côte d'Azur finishing school now qualifies as one of those perennial theatrical households

which need to be visited every few years to renew contact with old friends. And from the first sight of a blue cardboard Rolls pulling up on the Promenade des Anglais and disgorging a screaming consignment of blue-blooded British girlhood into Robin Don's plant-infested lobby, it is clear that they are all in excellent shape.

The great virtue of Christopher Hewett's revival (richly deserving its transfer from the Churchill, Bromley) is that it enforces Wilson's affection for the world of the twenties before making fun of it. I doubt whether any work of the period has music or lyrics to match it, and they get their full due from this company. Beyond that, the

production finds endless ways - hard to convey in print - of satirizing the twenties performance style.

The essential trick is to show stage conventions triumphing over common sense. "Where have you been?" asks Jane Wellman's Polly, staring straight out at the audience instead of at the girls who know the answer. Characters are treated as if they were invisible until required to speak. Tony arrives as Pierrot and goes hunting all over the stage for his Pierrette who is stationed downstage as conspicuously as a lighthouse.

Key speeches are thunderously italicized, or broken with enormous momentous pauses.

And where you do find an obvious gag line, like the millionaire lover's confession "I was a fool to pretend the old Percy was dead", it is almost as though Mr Wilson is breaking the rules.

The same trick applies to the music, where exhilaration expands into absurdity, where Hortense (Rosemary Ashe) takes off into horizontal coloratura in the "Riverina", or Polly punctuates Mme Dubonnet's "Poor Little Pierrette" with singing-bird trills that bring the house down.

Mme Dubonnet gives Anna Quayle, the chance to prove herself an heir to Beatrice Lillie. Whether as the school's mistress or Percy's, she hovers between magisterial gravity and unpredictable spasms of anarchy; her eyelids dropping like shutters and her voice descending a full octave for romantic disclosures, but equally prone to assault her stuffed-shirt lover with her beach umbrella. Derek Waring, a master of all routines involving cigars and white gloves, comes over as a maypole around whom the girls go into their highly disciplined frenzies.

And there are a wonderful pair of Brockhursts from the wheedlingly dilapidated Peter Baylis, and Paddie O'Neill, summoning her spouse with the voice of a stevedore, and lighting up like the Blackpool illuminations at the news that her son has nabbed a millionaire's daughter.

Irving Wardle

Giselle
Coliseum

Ever since Dance Theatre of Harlem first came to Britain 10 years ago, their director Arthur Mitchell has talked of his wish to mount *Giselle* set in the deep south of the United States, but I suspect that even he did not guess how well it would work out. The premiere, at the Coliseum on Wednesday night, showed that the familiar story fits just as well in the complex Creole society of Louisiana shortly before the Civil War as it does into the vague medieval Silesia where it is generally set.

The prosperous farm of a freed black woman makes, in Carl Mitchell's designs, as pretty a setting as I ever saw for Act I. The graveyard where Giselle is buried for Act II is in swampy land nearby - a suitably eerie spot for the ghosts to appear - with a rather grand mausoleum to mark the family's prosperity at a period when many black people there owned estates.

One could quibble over choreographic details, but Frederic Franklin's staging of the traditional dances is an attractive throwback to the simple, direct version that prevailed until a few years ago. He is

Dance

blessed with a fine, sensitive Giselle in Virginia Johnson and a splendidly romantic Albert in Eddie Shellman. Both will doubtless deepen their interpretations later but at this first attempt were credible, full of feeling, and dancing with a proudly correct style.

Cassandra Phifer is outstandingly good as Giselle's mother, lively and spirited, and Lowell Smith's Hilarion aptly combines a manly determination with a slightly tremulous emotion.

The ghosts in Act II (as in Scottish Ballet's production) wear their old ball dresses instead of conventional ballet frocks. Together with the markedly curved lines, evoking a pre-Petipa style, adopted for all their poses, this helps make them sinister in the way that old prints suggest the ballet always intended but rarely achieved. Johnson, alone, maintains a long straight elegance of limb, marking her out from the others. Myria, queen of the ghosts, falls somewhere between

the two styles but Lorraine Graves, majestically tall, dances with a ferocity to overcome that.

The Harlem dancers take to this revival from the romantic period as happily as they do to Balanchine's modern classics. The grand manner of Tsarist Russia eludes them to a large extent in the *Pas de Dix* from *Raymonda*, also staged by Franklin, which opens this programme.

Actually, I wonder whether Lorraine Graves, who took the leading part, might have looked better if Franklin had set a slower, more stately version of her solo. Donald Williams partnered her handsomely, and Joseph Cipolla showed the other men how their quartet ought to be danced. Otherwise, the performance tended too much to a scampering, over-eager style: pleasant enough, but not really what the occasion demands. Worth persevering with, all the same.

John Percival

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THE TIMES DIARY

Unsafe as HSEs

The headquarters of the Health and Safety Executive - the government body which checks safety standards in workplaces - contains, I can reveal, asbestos, and has been known to contain it for the last seven years. Between 200 and 300 employees work in the building, Beaufort House in Bayswater, and a survey identified asbestos in its piping as long ago as 1977. Nothing was done about it (even though the HSE now advises employers to "plan to remove" all asbestos, whatever its condition), and more was discovered in another survey conducted this March.

An HSE spokesman protests that the workforce has not been in danger as the asbestos is intact and not giving off dust, but says plans have now been made for its removal. These plans have, however, proved a further source of embarrassment to a body which, from August must licence any contractor who wants to strip asbestos. The work, scheduled for a weekend in June, was postponed because the unions were apparently unhappy about the proposed contractors.

By golly

The expulsion from the Conservative Party of Billericay's controversial right-wing MP Harvey Proctor has been demanded by the Young Conservative branch of the town of the age of 14. Proctor cut his political teeth, Scarborough Castle YCs are outraged by a phrase in an early day motion on gollies in advertising in which Proctor claims that gollies have been enjoyed by generations of "true English children". This, claim the YCs, means white English children, and they have written to Proctor to say so. In a stinging riposte, Proctor says he is "amazed and disappointed" at an "absurd" interpretation designed to grab "cheap headlines". Following another tradition which true English children would appreciate, he has now "reported" them to party chairman Selwyn Gummer and to their own MP, Sir Michael Shaw.

BARRY FANTONI



"Don't be silly, Gifford, of course he'll keep it in Britain"

Sharp card trick

The jocular Norman Willis, Len Murray's successor, has been advised by this anonymous TUC adviser to cut out the gossip when he takes office: the hot seat in September. This comes as sad news to his lackies, who enjoyed hearing trivia about things such as the hidden talent of Dr David Owen, who can mark four bingo cards simultaneously. Owen apparently picked up the knack hanging around bingo halls seeking votes for his marginal seat. I presume the good doctor also calls "Hicc".

● Islington's Environmental Health Officers would appear to constitute a considerable health hazard. According to the council's bulletin *Neighbourhood News*, "the EHO has a finger in each of these pies: Housing, water, food control, drainage, rats and mice, health and safety at work".

On a plate

First I see the Duke of Westminster has his own flash numberplate, IGRO. Then, perhaps less surprisingly, I note Robert Maxwell's Rolls-Royce registration: 1923 PP (the date of his birth and his company, Pergamon Press). But this week we see the Queen watching Princess Anne at horse trials photographed next to a vehicle registration: 1 ANN. Surely our monarchy cannot stoop so low? I hereby challenge readers to a spot of personalized plate-watching.

Just fancy

Ludicrous as it sounds, the Ravensbourne Laboury in Kent has just nominated the Beast of Bolsover, Dennis Skinner, as its candidate to lead the Labour party. The constituency's 55-strong management committee also nominated Tony Benn as Skinner's deputy, but Benn has said he will not be standing. Kinnock can sleep easy; the Beast, who is on the miners' picket lines this week after his suspension from the House of Commons - for suggesting that Mrs Thatcher might bribe the judges in the CCHQ case - has failed to gain the necessary 5 per cent support of the Parliamentary Labour party. According to Skinner other constituency have voted for him, but he refused to name them yesterday. "You'll just make a big joke of it," said the man who was recently described as so burdened with chips that he has become the "pearly king of resentment".

PHS

Scargill's challenge to us all

Readers of the magazine *Marxism Today* in 1981 were left in no doubt of Mr Arthur Scargill's contempt for democracy: "Anybody who believes that we shall achieve socialism simply by electing a number of MPs is deluding themselves. We will win parliamentary power, we will win real political power, we will win working-class power to the extent that we organize people in this country to fight for and sustain the alternative socialist system that we want to see. Parliaments do not necessarily reflect the view of ordinary people".

This contempt for parliamentary democracy and desire to seize power through the militancy of the mob has been the constant theme of Mr Scargill's activities since he became president of the National Union of Mineworkers. In another revealing interview, with the *New Left Review*, Mr Scargill described what he thought was his greatest day when, by the use of the organized mob, the police decided in 1972 that they had to close Sahley coke depot: "Here was the living proof that the working class had only to flex its muscles and it could bring governments, employers, society to a total standstill. I know the fear of Birmingham on the part of the ruling class. The fear was that what happened at Birmingham could happen in every city".

Mr Scargill is well aware that he will never realize his Marxist dream through the ballot box. Instead, for the past four months he has attempted to bring the industrial muscles of the NUM to damage an economic and social system that he detests, and that he would like to overthrow. The British people need to be in no doubt that we are facing a challenge to our whole way of life.

Consider how different the present scene would be for the miners and their families if the NUM was led by a union leader who was not concerned with playing the political game, but instead put their interests first.

The power workers show what could be done. They have been led by able, tough, negotiators with the desire to see that those employed within that industry have good conditions and good pay. The number of power stations in Britain in recent years has been reduced from 245 to 100. But productivity has not gone down. So the leaders of the power workers have demanded improved conditions and pay for their collaboration in, and contribution to, the success of their industry.

The same opportunity is there to be grasped by any sensible leader of the National Union of Mineworkers. The Government has already invested more than £2 million a day in new capital expenditure in the pits and agreed to invest a further £3 billion. This taxpayers' money will allow the development of new coal fields and new collieries with updated machinery to create a coal industry which produces coal at prices which energy users are prepared to pay. The result will be an expansion of the demand for coal, both at home and abroad, and a growing, prosperous industry. That cannot be done, however, if we continue to squander scarce resources in a handful of pits which are grotesquely uneconomic. The

There was a time when even the most fevered novelist would have rejected a plot in which the head of British counter-intelligence moonlighted for the Russians. It would smack too heavily of Stalin's ludicrous show trials of the 1930s in which great communist figures confessed to working for every western intelligence service under the sun.

There came a time in the 1960s, however, when MI5's molehunters began to suspect that their chief, Sir Roger Hollis, was doing exactly that. In 1965 the prey sat down beside one of his pursuers and said, "Peter, you have got the manacles on me... I can only tell you that I am not a spy".

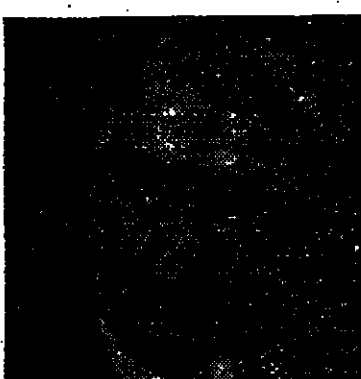
On Monday night, to the horror of today's MI5 chiefs, Mr Peter Wright - the man with the "manacles" - appeared on Granada Television's *World in Action* claiming "intelligence-wise it was 99 per cent certain" that Sir Roger had worked for the other side. It was a desperate move for any retired MI5 officer to make, given the vows of perpetual silence all secret servicemen take, even though Mr Wright flew abroad beyond the reach of the Official Secrets Acts.

He did it, he said, because it was the only way to persuade Parliament and the press to bring pressure on the Government to reopen the case.

What had happened in the years since 1965 to bring about this unprecedented example of whistleblowing by a member of the intelligence community?

When Sir Martin Furnival-Jones, Sir Roger's successor as director-general in Curzon Street - or Box 500, as it is known in Whitehall from the cover address used on its communications - closed down in 1969 the Fluency Working Party into high-level Soviet penetration of MI5, some of the molehunters were determined to fight on. In the early 1970s they achieved a partial success. The evidence was reexamined by the fresh minds of a security service team led by Mr John Day. According to Mr Wright, Mr Day became convinced that Sir Roger was guilty. In 1974 Mr Wright was present at a meeting in London at which Sir Michael Hanley, Sir Martin's successor, informed all counter-intelligence services that Sir Roger had been investigated, interrogated and not cleared. He invited them to make the necessary assessments of damage.

Later that year Lord Trend, the former Cabinet Secretary, was brought out of retirement to sift the evidence in the hope of settling the Hollis question once and for all. In the absence of conclusive evidence he cleared him. The molehunters, or a faction of them, were incredulous. The Hollis business was still a very private affair inside the intelligence family, however. It is probable that successive prime ministers knew only fragments of the story.



Peter Walker, Energy Secretary, defends the Government's policy on coal and urges Labour and the TUC to denounce a dispute whose clear aim is the imposition of a repressive political system

most uneconomic 10 per cent loss something like £1 million per working day. That is a waste of effort and capital which could be used to develop successful pits.

A shrewd, tough union leader would quickly see the benefits of moving from a high to a low cost coal industry and seek to grab some of that benefit for his members. Higher productivity and expanding markets spell higher living standards and greater job security for miners - that is the prize waiting to be negotiated.

But at no stage has Mr Scargill ever been interested in negotiating such progress. But then he is a political activist first and a union leader second. His problem is that he is not very good at either. Look at his remarkable list of failures.

First came the failure to unite the miners. Almost all of the those coalfields that had a ballot, in accordance with the traditions of their union, have been at work - 60,000 men, or nearly one-third of the work force, daily do their jobs despite intense intimidation and organized mob violence. They have continued to produce coal and, as the weeks have gone by, slowly but steadily, more men have joined them, and more pits have started producing coal again.

The two smaller unions connected with the mining industry, unions involved with management and the maintenance of safety, voted not to strike and have continued to maintain the pits.

Then there is Mr Scargill's failure to obtain the practical support of any other union, until the recently contrived dock strike. Every week he has announced that the Transport and General Workers Union had agreed not to move coal; and every week hundreds of thousands of tonnes of coal have been moved by train and lorry. Every week he declared he was going to close down the steel industry. He sent his mobs to Ravenscraig, Scunthorpe and Llanwern to do their worst. And every week all Britain's steel mills have carried on producing.

Mr Scargill's third failure came when his mobs were sent to close power stations. Every power station has remained operating. The mob moved on to the coke workers at Orgreave. For several weeks, with Mr Scargill present on the days of greatest violence, thousands of organized mobsters endeavoured to stop the flow of coke from Orgreave. Every day, every single lorry load of coke departed on schedule from Orgreave and was delivered to its destination.

Then there was Mr Scargill's

failure to tell the truth. Remember how often he told us that stocks of coal at the power stations were going to run out. In February he said there were only eight weeks supply left. In March he said there were still only eight weeks supply left. In April we were down to five weeks, according to him. More recently he has gone back to eight weeks. The fact is that the movement and production of coal has kept power station stocks high throughout the dispute. Over the last month they have fallen by only 1.5 per cent a week. No striking miner should be in any doubt that we have enough to last well into 1985.

Mr Scargill frequently refers to the mining communities. During these last four months, working miners have been beaten and abused, families intimidated, windows broken, children threatened, bodies of ammonia thrown through windows, and never a single word from Mr Scargill condemning any of it. To him, violence in what he describes as a "noble cause" is justified. Let nobody be in any doubt that his "noble cause" is the Scargillist state, to be forced on us because we have the tendency to reject it every time we go to the ballot box.

There are seldom winners in industrial disputes. There are always plenty of losers. My father was a shop steward. He always considered his task was to argue and negotiate and persuade, but to prevent if possible the need for industrial action. As a one-time Tory, I have always believed that national unity and industrial cooperation go hand in hand.

The Cabinet has agreed to continued massive investment in coal to secure the industry's future. It has agreed to provide the miners with early retirement and voluntary redundancy payments. Any miner wishing to continue to work as a miner would be offered a job in another pit, and helped with the cost of moving.

I saw to it that if there was to be a reduction in the labour force from 180,000 to 160,000, nearly all of the loss would be covered by early retirement, men in their late fifties with no desire to take another job, but who would receive a substantial capital sum and weekly payments as high as £104. A new enterprise company, financed by the National Coal Board, has been created to provide advice, accommodation if necessary, and finance to get new enterprises into the local communities.

And, despite the industry's losses, miners' earnings remain 25 per cent above the industrial average.

The conditions were therefore created where there could be no justification for strike action. As a result, Mr Scargill knew that, if he went to a ballot, the miners would reject his call for the fourth successive time. They would recognize that his motives were political, and not designed to improve the position of the miner.

Being described as a moderate in British politics is sometimes associated by those who are critical of such positions as being weak. But in this struggle it is the duty of all who wish to see progress and prosperity to be passionately strong in rejecting the use of violence, intimidation and the imposition of industrial chaos, for the purpose of imposing a political system that only a small minority desire.

It has been argued in the past months, and will be argued until the pithead prevails, that there is very considerable cost, financially and in economic terms, for this dispute to continue. But it is nothing like the economic, political and social cost of allowing all pits, no matter how uneconomic, no matter how high the cost of producing coal from them, to be kept in production for eternity. It is demanded that no Labour government or any government throughout the history of the coal mining industry could, or ever would, adhere to.

But Mr Scargill was out to make a totally unreasonable demand, knowing that it could never be accepted and hoping that, with the help of the mob, he could keep the industrial action going and keep imposing damage.

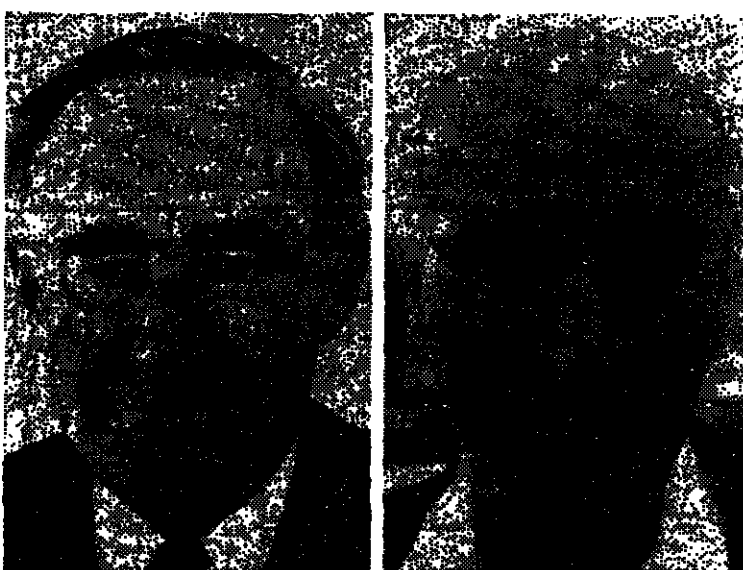
There is no way that Mr Scargill can, or should win this battle. Those many miners who wish to take advantage of the early retirement or voluntary redundancy provisions will be able to do so. Those mines that have no contribution to make to a successful mining industry will close. As the dispute continues, many pits that would be viable will, for geological reasons close. When the dispute ends, many more miners will desire early retirement and voluntary redundancy programme than when it started. They will know there will be fewer industrial firms willing to convert to coal. They will know that many mining communities are more divided and angry than ever before. All that will be Mr Scargill's contribution to the mining community.

It is time for the Labour Party, if it is going to survive as a party believing in parliamentary democracy, to denounce both the political objectives and the violence. It is time for the TUC, having declared that peaceful picketing consists of six men at a factory gate verbally trying to persuade people to support their view-point, to condemn the violence and the mobs that have been mobilized to try to prevent men who have voted to go to work from doing so. It is time that there was a national spirit, cutting across party boundaries, to see that parliamentary democracy prevails. This is not a mining dispute. It is a challenge to British democracy, and hence to the British people.

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Peter Hennessy on the reasons behind the new controversy over MI5

Return of the unrelenting mole hunter



Sir Roger Hollis (left) and Peter Wright, the man with the manacles who will not give up

The molehunters did not give up. But one by one they were retired early or moved away from MI5's counter intelligence sections (although the magazine *Private Eye* is convinced they are still there, peddling far right-wing fantasies). The next stage in their 20-year campaign was to put the Hollis affair into the public domain.

In March 1981, the book *The Trade Is Treachery* by Mr Chapman Pincher, the veteran Fleet Street specialist on defence and intelligence, which rehearsed their views non-attributively, produced a week of near-hysteria in Parliament only partly stilled by a statement from Mrs Thatcher clearing Sir Roger.

Mr Pincher, naturally, will not disclose his sources. But Whitehall remains convinced Mr Wright was prominent among them. The issue went underground again for three years until Mr Wright put a name and a face to the allegations of Sir Roger's guilt. His evidence was largely that produced in Mr Pincher's book. But in going public he added a new dimension to the saga.

Mr Wright is in his late sixties.

His health is not good. Having spent a career tracking down Stalin's Englishmen he believes MI5 cannot be whole again until all the artefacts of that tainted generation are exhausted and disinfected. His action has smouldered out the camps in MI5 which had fought over Sir Roger's integrity for a decade.

At one end of the spectrum sits the "Hollis is guilty" school, now irrevocably associated with Mr Wright. At the other is a group of retired senior officers who have come to doubt that there ever was any postwar penetration at the top of MI5. Granada Television said this week it had tried and failed to persuade a representative of the "no spy" school to appear on the screen.

In the middle sits a faction who are convinced there was penetration at or near the summit of the security service into the 1960s, but are not prepared to finger Sir Roger. Mr Arthur Martin, MI5's foremost molehunter in the postwar era, is a member of this school and broke silence this week with a letter to *The Times*. The Wright and Martin groups still seem to talk among themselves. The "no spy" people, dominated by the great intelligence

establishment figures of the 1960s and 1970s, are infuriated with both sets of dissidents.

Glowing over the lot of them are the great leadership of MI5. A reprise of their greatest trauma is not the way they would have chosen to celebrate their 75th anniversary. They feel harassed enough already with the inquiry into Michael Bettaney, the young security officer jailed earlier this year for trying to spy for the KGB, in full swing. The last thing they want is the ghost of cases past flittering through their Mayfair corridors.

Perhaps the most human comment this week came from a close observer who defended Hollis with faint damns: "Dear old Roger; to do this successfully would have required intelligence and skill of a very high order. He was just a good, tough, straightforward operator".

Britain has paid a high price for its near non-existent security procedures in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. Quite apart from the secrets they have, the lot of people who have either defected, confessed or been convicted indicates an apparently endless procession of young people who turned East for inspiration in the 1930s.

Their unmaking has had a dispiriting effect on the population at large. Mr Robert Cecil, the former diplomat who served as personal assistant to the director of MI5 during the Second World War, said last week that the "contest between Soviet intelligence and British counter-intelligence resembles - at least until the late 1950s - a football match between Manchester United and the Corinthian Casuals in the years of the decline of amateurism".

Will the file on Stalin's Englishmen ever be closed? Almost certainly not. Moscow is even further than Whitehall from passing a Freedom of Information Act. The retired combatants of MI5 refuse to let the issue die. For some it is unthinkable that decades of work were made largely pointless because the competition had got our head man. For others this probability has to be faced. Mr Pincher claims that his latest book, to be published in October, will produce new evidence that cannot be brushed aside in Whitehall and Westminster.

Mr Nigel West, the other spy author with what appears to be ready access to the dissidents, is still active. He is convinced there was high-level penetration after 1945, but does not believe that Hollis is the man.

As long, in fact, as the suspicion remains that there was a spy at or near the summit of MI5 in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s, the story will not fade. For as one experienced figure put it, "it is inconceivable that one generation of spies did not try to have babies". If all the KGB wanted was to sow doubts, in the hope that the British secret services would turn themselves inside out, they have succeeded brilliantly.

George Walden

Let's play ball in Reagan's yard

President Duarte's visit to Britain tomorrow provides a good time to look at where we in Europe stand on Central America. After coming to power in 1980, the Reagan administration alarmed Europe by threatening to go to the "source" of the trouble in Central America - Cuba. Since then, US policy has become more cautious and sophisticated, especially as the election approached. But we could soon be in the early days of a second Reagan term, and the President could again come under pressure to act more decisively against another "source" - Nicaragua. The repercussions of such action in the Nato-alliance and elsewhere are not hard to foresee.

The issue will be decided by the situation on the ground and by the dynamics of American international politics. But we in Europe have an interest too, and our present critical detachment, however comfortable morally, is politically shortsighted. Not only do we owe it to our major ally to take a more sympathetic view of its problems in Central America, but by doing so we can help to ensure that the present more modulated, and less ideological, American approach succeeds.

Under pressure of events, the initial, dangerously one-dimensional approach has been replaced by a three-track policy, in which military assistance and pressures on Nicaragua are balanced by massive civil aid and willingness to negotiate. The underlying priority is economic assistance and the encouragement of democratic evolution: the ultimate "source" is not Cuba, Nicaragua or Moscow, but intolerable social conditions.

El Salvador was run for many years by 14 large landowners and industrialists, though this is hardly the fault of President Reagan, who - like Nixon in Vietnam - has reaped a whirlwind sown over time by other hands. Now, as he frequently reminds us, three out of four US aid dollars go to help establish a democratic economy and society: which means about \$200m a year for a population of about five million.

Given this legacy, and the war, the effects are slow in coming. But in Europe, insufficient recognition has been given to the success of President Duarte in the recent election. Even the British Labour Party, which argued against sending observers, should at least have the grace to welcome the result. The logic of the European left seems to be that the people of El Salvador should be punished for past American policy failures by being abandoned to a communist regime installed by force, and externally sustained.

Even this painful progress towards democracy would not have occurred without resistance, to the insurgents. "You can't have social reforms in a country where you are getting your head shot off by guerrillas", in President Reagan's words. US military aid remains essential, and talk of a new Vietnam sounds a little over-excited when the debate is about whether there are 55 or maybe a few dozen more American military personnel in San Salvador.

True, the military component of US policy includes nearly 1,000 men in Honduras. Their functions there - to stop supplies to the guerrillas, to remind Nicaragua of American power, and to support anti-govern-

ment rebels there - are justifiable, seen in the context of American strategy as a whole. The Sandinistas, the Cubans and the Russians must not expect to enjoy a monopoly of covert action: "symmetry" - the euphemism for hitting back at the Sandinistas - is militarily and morally messy, but defensible as one of the pressures for peace.

The third strand in the strategy is negotiation. Without it, the other two will get nowhere. Dialogue is now evolving on many levels. The recent visit to Nicaragua by George Shultz, Secretary of State, has been followed by contacts between the two sides in Mexico. In El Salvador itself, President Duarte is edging towards negotiations with the political wing of the guerrillas, though to accomplish that without alienating the military - while simultaneously combating the right-wing death squads - is a diplomatic task in itself.

All three elements interlink: there can be no democracy without reform, no real reform without a measure of peace, and no peace without military containment of the Sandinistas and guerrillas, balanced by a readiness to talk. European governments cannot, do not and should not feel obliged to endorse every aspect of American policy, and Britain was right to oppose the mining of Nicaraguan ports.

But unless we at least give our ally a fair hearing, and try to see what the Americans are doing in perspective, disagreeable consequences could follow. If the US administration gets the impression that Europe is deaf to its concerns in Central America, the political will needed to keep Senator Sam Nunn at bay and 300,000 US troops secondarily, could slowly be sapped. Secondly, the less support Washington gets for more sensible policies, the more tempted it might be during the first year of the new presidency to resort to more adventurous expedients, which could rebound against Europe by intensifying East-West strains while simultaneously weakening Nato.

Some would like nothing better than to march under a "US out of Nicaragua" banner. They are mostly the same people for whom the more strains on Nato the better, and they tend to make glib equations between El Salvador and Afghanistan. There are some broad parallels: each country needs social reform, and their instability meanwhile worries each of the superpowers. But the analogy ends there. The absorption by a war of aggression of an independent country into a communist, totalitarian system cannot seriously be compared with attempts to implant democracy in El Salvador in the face of a guerrilla war.

No one is asking for European involvement, or for blanket support in a situation the Americans themselves do not control, let alone the Europeans. But Washington surely deserves at least as much credit when it tries to do the right thing as criticism when it is wrong. American policy is now edging on to the right track. Europe does not seem to have any plausible alternative to offer. We should remember that an American defeat or a rush for "victory" would be worse for Central America, for our allies, and for us.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.

Philip Howard

Chalk - mightier than the pen

I have decided what I want to be when I grow up. I agree that it has taken an unconscionable long time. But what I want to do is teach in a girls' school. You meet a better class of people there than eccentric journeymen who can talk about nothing else than how their latest piece was hacked to death by the subs, and newspaper executives breathing fire and Philistia out of all three nostrils. And you know that you are doing something worthwhile in the long eye of history, which is more than can be said for hacks, MPs, stockbrokers, accountants, and bingo-callers.

I agree that good teachers are paid far too little. But they have the satisfaction of working with young people, many of whom are bright, and all of whom look good, at any rate in a girls' school. And the software they work with, whether Tacitus or Jane Eyre or Venn diagrams, is better stuff than the ephemeral sensations of journalism. Actually, I am not quite sure about the Venn diagrams; but I put them in to show a broad mind that is willing to try a hop across the two cultures.

Curious followers of the Howard career will deduce that I have now presented the prize to the girls of Walthamstow Hall, Stroud, in lieu of watching the boring finals at Wimbledon, and that all went well, at least as far as I could judge. I neither fainted, nor fell off the platform, nor told the story about the stockbroker and the chorus-girl.

With remarkable self-restraint, I also refrained from telling the story about Romano's, the *locus classicus* for chappies faced with such an ordeal at a girls' school. I could not tell it as well as Bertie Wooster for those girls who had already read it. And why spoil by anticipation one of the great pleasures of life for those who had not? You will remember that what finally turns the Wooster knees to jelly when called upon to address the girls is the school song of "Many greetings to you, many greetings to you, many greetings, dear stranger, at length and with considerable lat-

tude of choice in the matter of key. Wally Hall, as we old hands familiarly call the place, was originally founded for the daughters of missionaries, and in its school prayer has a lethal secret weapon to discount visiting speakers.

But as Bertie said, when asked how his speech had gone: "Most extraordinarily successful. Went like a breeze. But - er - I think I may as well be going. No use outstaying one's welcome, what?" The only possible misjudgment occurred after the ordeal was over, and the headmistress swayed towards me in relief. I swayed towards her in relief also, and kissed her on the cheek. From the reaction of the girls I take it that this was not part of the usual programme for Open Day.

Apart from this minor unscheduled innovation it was a charming and impressive occasion. The girls were so much more self-confident and interesting than we were at that age. The headmistress, handsome but strong-minded like Bertie's Miss Tomlinson, as headmistresses have to be, *ex officio*, was also witty and an all-round good egg. She managed to deliver her headmistress's report, containing matter about dry rot in the dining hall that Joyce Grenfell would have had a good time with, with such vim and style that it was fun. School browsing and shuicing knock the notorious gluttony and wine-bibbery of hacks into a straw buster, though, I dare say, that after Open Day it is back to hard tack and Wallyburgers, girls. The computer studies department was full of incredibly advanced technology, but confirmed my view that as an academic course computers are just vocational training, a new kind of typing.

And Audrey Christine Third, head of English, retired after 30 years teaching at Wally Hall: a wise and broad-minded woman, the resident Mistress Chips. She has trained generations of girls who are passing English literature and culture to the next generation. It is far, far better work than we do. My application is in the post.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THERE IS A WAR ON

Until the dock strike ministers thought that the Government was handling the coal strike rather well. That took too narrow a view of the dispute for our liking, but there were facts to support it. For 19 weeks, for instance, no single union had been able or willing to give effective support for Mr Scargill. Some 65,000 workers at the NCB had continued to work, with a gradual but increasing return from strike. Coal was produced, which meant that the country's ability to withstand a total shutdown at the pits was consequently extended until next January at least. Moreover every succeeding forecast by Mr Scargill about the imminence of a victory or the likelihood of a wider industrial war with the assistance of more trade unions was discredited by events. Taking a narrow view, therefore, ministers felt they had contained the effect of Scargillism very successfully. What changed everything with the dock strike? First this view failed to take account of the increasing distress felt by the public at the daily spectacle of massive criminal violence and intimidation going unpunished and, in spite of the efforts of the police, often unchecked. Secondly the insistence of ministers that this was purely an industrial dispute, in defiance of its criminal and insurrectionary flavour, suggested either a dangerous insouciance unworthy of a government committed to law and order, or a tacit admission that since the Government had not the power to meet the threat, it would pretend that there was no threat in the first place.

Thirdly, and maybe as a consequence of the suspicions raised by this insouciance, the dock strike which was clearly engineered to coincide with the pit strike lent substance to the thought that Mrs Thatcher might suddenly, after all, be defeatable. That was not just evident in some trade union quarters. It showed up in the behaviour of the financial markets. It doubtless crystallized a more general unease in the public mind. It rippled through Parliament. It may even have rationalized in the minds of some Cabinet ministers a palpable dissociation from their leader which has not gone unnoticed in recent months.

The point has thus now been reached when the political consequences of a prolonged pit strike are too serious to permit ministers to describe the strike merely as an industrial dispute between the employees and the management of a nationalized industry. There are much wider

EXPLODING A MYTH

Forty years on, the nations of a divided Europe are remembering the things they want to remember about the last war in Europe. We have celebrated the great liberating enterprise of D-Day. The Russians are ordering empire-wide remembrance of their Great Patriotic War. The Poles will mark the tragic heroism of the Warsaw Uprising. And today the Germans are commemorating the Stauffenberg bomb plot against Hitler.

Inevitably, all these national anniversaries carry traces of myth as well as history. In West Germany, the Twentieth of July has long been seen as the moral foundation-stone of the Federal Republic. The German resistance to Hitler was the historical basis for recovered German self-respect after the shock of defeat and the revelations of Nazi barbarism. Against the Allied thesis of "collective guilt", West German leaders argued the continuity of this "other Germany" from Weimar to Bonn.

In recent years, with growing economic and political strength, German national pride has been more openly expressed - in the East as well as the West. With Chancellor Kohl, measured self-respect has sometimes swollen into self-righteous pathos. His off-the-cuff summary of recent German history at Oxford this May - "a people like mine, which has suffered two lost wars, two inflations, partition and the deportations from the East" - did not command universal sympathy. His behaviour in Israel was, to say the least, tactless. There was no reason at all for him to feel offended at not being invited to the D-Day festivities. But today he has an anniversary of which all Germans can be justly proud.

The theme which West German leaders always stress on this occasion is the plurality, not to say the ubiquity, of German resistance to Nazi tyranny. Hitler's opponents, they say, were civilians as well as soldiers, workers as well as aristocrats, Catholics and Protestants, conservatives, liberals, socialists and even communists. All united against the common enemy, all, as it were, model citizens of West Germany.

implications to it, even without the dock strike, though it seems that it took the dock strike to open ministerial minds to this fact.

Of course those wider implications are not the responsibility of Mr MacGregor and the National Coal Board. It must still be in their interest to settle in a way which preserves the management's right to be the ultimate arbiter of which pit can be kept open and which should be closed. That right is fundamentally challenged by Mr Scargill. That is why we should not be deluded into thinking that a settlement was so close that only one word - "beneficially" - divided the parties. It is not an innocent word. It symbolises the division between two philosophies - one which seeks to run pits, regardless of cost, as a kind of occupational therapy for miners; the other which wants to apply the usual commercial criteria to pits, as all other industrial enterprises do, particularly in the harshly competitive field of energy.

The NCB will therefore want the details of its aborted offer to lay on the table. There is some hope that more miners will drift back to work after a few weeks of the holiday season. In the meantime some thought will be given to closing down any pit which can closely match the list of requested redundancies, and even of asking the Government to change the regulations to allow striking miners to return to work only for so long as they need to collect their redundancy payments and be off.

That policy is obviously the only one for the Coal Board, since its purpose is to produce coal and it needs a labour force to do so - which is not permanently being radicalized onto the barricades by Mr Scargill. It is a measure of its difficulty that most private estimates suggest that in addition to Mr Scargill's few thousand shock troops, there might be at least 50,000 more members of the NUM whose militancy will be difficult to overcome while on strike, and even more difficult to accommodate within working relationships at the pithead after the strike has ended.

For ministers, however, it is different now. There is a war on. There always has been such a war for the hearts and minds of the British people, at least since 1969 when Mr Harold Wilson lost out to trade union power. Mrs Thatcher was elected in 1979 to reassert the power of Parliament and the law over the increasing challenges to them from trade unions. A combination of political neglect and

gradualist legislation postponed any decisive confrontation in the first parliament. But it was always going to come and not necessarily in the guise of a general strike since the structure of the modern trade union movement makes that much less likely.

Mr Scargill is the exemplar not just of coercive trade union power, but of a kind of underclass civil war against society. Indeed, in his case, it is not undeciphered since he has repeatedly made clear his intentions. He has declared war on British society and society, being British and fair, and lazy and prone to ridicule extremists rather than to take them seriously, has postponed its response. Not surprisingly ministers have also wanted to postpone the moment of retaliation for that reason. But they cannot now expect to cope adequately and firmly with the challenge posed by Mr Scargill unless they tell the British people the score.

We have been on the defensive for nineteen weeks. Those have been tenable tactics, provided everybody has been in the picture; and that is where hitherto ministers have failed. Mrs Thatcher and her ministers must now combine words with deeds. Words must convey the importance that ministers attach to this crisis, their determination to overcome it and its profound significance for society. Without such words the deeds which must follow in meeting the physical challenge of violence, intimidation and disruption will not command the public support which may be necessary.

Mr Scargill will survive any settlement and will hope to preserve his shock troops, duly radicalized, to fight another day. So this strike must only end in circumstances where such a recurrence is recognized to be wholly unrealistic. It is time for the Prime Minister to come to the front of the stage and tell the people - not just her backbenchers, not just Parliament - what the issues are and how she and her government intend to deal with them. She is at her best leading from the front and the country is now faced with a frontal assault even though it comes from within. In the long history of Britain there have been many such epic struggles to secure and maintain society's freedom under the law against all kinds of threats to that freedom. At such a time leadership needs to speak to the people and inspire each citizen to see that the cause of freedom, within and without, is a heroic one which ultimately affects us all.

Germany today - not a popular notion, but a quietly influential one - that somehow Germany's national and democratic development was frustrated by Allied occupation; that left to themselves, the survivors of the resistance in 1945 would have found their own way forward to an authentic democracy in a united Germany. The notion is only half-articulated. It is also half-baked.

On this occasion we should hardly need to recall three simple historical facts. The Germans did not liberate themselves from Nazism; they were liberated by the Allied armies. Parliamentary democracy was initially imposed and imposed by the Western allies in their zones of occupation, although the seeds often fell on ground well-fertilized by the German resistance and opposition to Hitler. The division of Germany was the result mainly of the communists' subversion of democracy, under Stalin's orders, in the Soviet occupied zone. It is, however, necessary to recall these basic facts given the strong undercurrent of anti-Americanism (and not just of reasoned opposition to the Reagan administration) in the Federal Republic today. They are essential for a just evaluation of this year's anniversaries in both halves of our divided continent.

It would be sad if the Twentieth of July commemoration were to be viewed in Bonn as in any way an "answer" to the D-Day festivities. In truth, the two anniversaries are mutual and complementary. We have every reason to salute the great courage of Stauffenberg and his fellow-conspirators; the people of West Germany have every reason to celebrate the breakthrough of the Allied armies. It is the legacies of both victories, one moral and symbolic, the other military and political, which have combined to make the Federal Republic a stable, prosperous and liberal democracy. If anyone is inclined to think that is too little, let them just consider what the Poles or the people of East Germany have to celebrate, forty years on.

Causing a crash to some purpose

From Colonel S. M. W. Hickey
Sir, Entertained as I was by the sight of a British Rail diesel engine and three coaches crashing into the CEBG's fuel tank (report, July 18), I am prompted to ask if full value was obtained from this costly demonstration.

Were instrumented dummies carried in the driver's cab and in the passenger coaches? Were measurements taken of the decelerative forces imposed on the coaches (two of which appeared to stand up well to the crash)?

An enormous amount of data relevant to all forms of travel safety, fire suppression and the design of the great nuclear fuel tank, but what have been drawn from what seems to have been little more than a PR jamboree. If such an opportunity has been wasted, the wretched taxpayer, who ultimately foots the bill for the follies of our nationalized industries, is surely owed an explanation.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HICKEY,
Fipernood,
Kings Worthy,
Winchester,
Hampshire,
July 18.

From Mr Mark B. Warburton
Sir, All the publicity given to the recent spectacular staged train crash concerned the safety of otherwise of the great nuclear fuel tank, but what a triumph it proved for the safety of modern rail travel, even though the stock was some twenty years old.

The old-fashioned screw coupling between the locomotive and the first coach caused a certain degree of telescoping with this vehicle, but the buck-eye couplings between the other coaches held firm and the all-steel coaches remained more or less in line, with most windows still intact.

Yours faithfully,
MARK B. WARBURTON,
10 Brynne Court,
Longwell Green,
Bristol,
Avon,
July 18.

Natural justice

From Professor C. M. Fletcher
Sir, In your Law Report today (July 17) on Mr Justice Gidwell's judgment on the withdrawal of "trade union rights" at GCHQ he said that it was against "the rules of natural justice".

Where can the text of these rules be found and why is it available to judges but not to her Majesty's Government? Should not all members of Parliament receive a copy?

Yours faithfully,
C. M. FLETCHER,
24 West Square, SE11,
July 17.

From Mr Ewart Milne
Sir, What is "natural justice"? It obviously applies to the babe in the womb, to the pregnant woman; and so on, but it does not seem to me that it can apply to bodies of persons in a trade union. I could be wrong, of course, but I would like it to be defined.

But whatever happened to *Sahus populi suprema lex*? And does not the safety of the people apply to the going on or off of the Cheltenham establishment? The Government, in my view, was right to take the steps that it did and no amount of so-called "natural justice" will sway with it.

I am, Sir, yours etc,
EWART MILNE,
46 De Parys Avenue,
Bedford,
Bedfordshire,
July 17.

The dockers' dispute

From Mr A. E. Watson
Sir, Cannot Mr Newton Dunn (July 18) understand that a single tunnel is much easier to block, or in fact destroy, than numerous ships sailing between a number of ports?

Yours faithfully,
A. E. WATSON,
12 Bourne Road,
Colchester,
Essex,
Lincolnshire.

From Lord Ingrow
Sir, A Channel tunnel, yes, but including a road, there is no point in leaving the flying pan for the fire.

Yours faithfully,
INGROW,
House of Lords,
July 18.

Gallery acquisitions

From Dr Selby Whittingham
Sir, Geraldine Norman today (July 12) rightly pays tribute to the marvellous transformation of Manchester City Art Gallery under Mr Tim Clifford.

However it is unfair to imply that his predecessor, Mr Lorraine Conran, did nothing when in fact he acquired the Stubbs in front of which the present director is photographed and built up the purchase fund from virtually nothing to one of the highest in the province. There were also some outstanding temporary exhibitions arranged by Dr Fritz Grossmann.

It seems incredible that all this Mancunian initiative should be rewarded by such a niggardly Government response over the Ducoco appeal, whereas £5m was available to the British Museum for some drawings, belonging incidentally to the Chancellor of Manchester University, which over the years would be seen by fewer people than would the Ducoco on permanent display in Manchester.

Yours faithfully,
SELBY WHITTINGHAM,
153 Cromwell Road, SW5,
July 12.

Justifying use of emergency powers

From Dr C. J. Whelan
Sir, Your leader, "State of emergency" (July 16) raises issues of fundamental importance in any democracy. Sadly, it clouds the issues and lacks balance.

You rightly observe that the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, enables the Government to secure the essentials of life of the community. You insist that such powers should not be used by the Government as a tactical threat or weapon in a dispute.

But why not if, as you believe, the legislation exists to protect the body politic and defend the state's legitimate authority in the face of disputes which threaten to endanger political stability?

The answer is that threats to essential life are not necessarily threats to the state. Whether or not Arthur Scargill's use of the miners' "emergency" strike in 1972 to "fight the Government" was a threat to the state, it did not stop Lord Wilberforce recommending, and the Heath Government accepting, the miners to be a "special case" and awarding them a pay increase in excess of Government limits.

Whether or not the seamen in 1966 were led by a "tightly-knit group of politically motivated men", their fight, like the firemen's in 1977-78 and the miners' in 1972, was against Government incomes policies.

The question, "Who rules?", was raised in the 11-day general strike in 1926; the state of emergency, however, lasted throughout the 76-month fight of miners to prevent wage cuts. Challenges to Government policies should not be confused with attacks on the state.

You are right that emergency powers should be used only to preserve the essentials of life and not as a tactical threat or weapon. In a democracy, however, we need guarantees that governments whose policies are being challenged legitimately do not, under the guise of protecting the public, use emergency powers to strikeback.

Your leader did not raise this issue, despite the increasing willingness of governments in recent years to use the military (and, indeed, the police) as an alternative labour supply and the existence of elaborate contingency planning to which Peter Hennessy elsewhere refers (report, page 2).

At the height of any major strike the rational world, to which you aspire, is easily hidden behind emotional rhetoric. Your leader displays more of the latter than the former.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. WHELAN,
Centre of Socio-Legal Studies,
Wolfson College, Oxford,
July 17.

From Mr A. J. Black
Sir, Your leader, "State of emergency", fails to take account of the possibility that the developing confrontation between the Government and many miners and dockers is a clash not just between democracy and its enemies, but between different perceptions of democracy, and also between

seriously, British Intelligence officers seemed oddly uninterested in Gouzenko.

It seems strange that Gouzenko was always kept under wraps by the Canadian authorities and was privately depicted by the RCMP as shifty mad.

It is likewise very strange that according to Leo Heaps in his book, *Hugh Hambleton, Spy: Thirty years with the KGB*, an effort was made by the British authorities to steer Hambleton away from Britain in order, it would seem, to avoid the arrest and trial of a man whom for some mysterious reason the Canadians would not prosecute.

That Hambleton was sentenced to 10 years on a charge the truth of which he admitted is not remarkable. But it is remarkable that somebody in the British Government tried to do what the Canadians succeeded in doing: viz, to leave a prime Soviet spy alone and untouched. There seems to be more than one woodchuck in the woodpile.

Yours etc,
H. S. FERNS,
1 Kesteven Close,
Sir Harry's Road,
Birmingham,
West Midlands,
July 16.

Penetrating security

From Professor H. S. Ferns
Sir, Mr Peter Wright's advocacy of a public investigation of the penetration of the British security services by the agents of the Soviet Government and of the Communist Party deserves the full support of all those concerned by the attempts to destabilize the British community so evident at the present time.

Having been myself on one of Moscow's lists of prospective recruits to the service of Soviet intelligence, I once discussed the activities of Soviet agents in Cambridge with the late Professor Roy Pascal.

He told me that he was approached by Soviet agents to suggest the names of Cambridge students who might be recruited to the Soviet service. He refused.

Others obviously responded positively, and we know the results of their recommendations. But do we know all the results?

The late Igor Gouzenko, who gave us the first lead in this matter, always maintained that full use was never made of the information he possessed. Apart from Sir William Stevenson, who advised the Canadian Prime Minister, Rt Hon W. L. Mackenzie King, to take Gouzenko

Nuclear dumping

From Mr H. E. Bolter
Sir, The letter from members of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions (July 18) gave the misleading impression that the Republic of Ireland is threatened by discharges from Sellafield into the Irish Sea.

Monitoring programmes carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the results of which are published annually, do not support this.

In addition, monitoring carried out by the Irish health authorities and scientists at Trinity College and University College in Dublin have shown that exposure levels are not likely to exceed 1 per cent of the maxima recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection.

As far as the future is concerned, British Nuclear Fuels plc has already committed an investment of £500m to new and refurbished waste management plant at Sellafield, of which some £190m is directly associated with the reduction of radioactive discharges to the Irish Sea.

As a result of the programme of discharges, including plutonium, have been cut to a tenth of the peak levels of the 1970s and further reductions will be achieved as new plant is commissioned.

In addition a top priority study has been launched to investigate how discharges to the Irish Sea can be cut to as near zero as possible.

Echo of wartime in the Aegean

From Sir Denis Wright
Sir, I can add a gloss to Mr Haag's unhappy story (July 17) of present-day feelings among the islanders of Kastellorizo (Megisti), the most easterly of the Dodecanese.

I was H M Consul at Mersin on the south Turkish coast from 1943-45, when I was lucky enough to enjoy close relations with both the Vaili or Governor (the late Mr. Tevik Gur) and his chief of police. Both were exceptionally helpful to the Allied cause on a number of occasions despite Turkish neutrality during the War. One such occasion was in late February, 1944, when the chief of police personally phoned to tell me that he had just received information that a number of British soldiers in uniform had come ashore at Ovacik, some 80 miles west of Mersin, and that they would be arrested and interned unless I acted quickly.

There was no road or telephonic communication with Ovacik in those days. I had no motor transport of my own but was able to borrow a Jeep and a 15 cwt truck from a company of Royal Engineers camped outside Mersin (who, to preserve the niceties, were known to the Turks as Messrs. Braithwaite and Co, civil engineers, of Haymarket, London).

Accompanied by a R E captain I set out for the unknown. After a very rough passage we got through to Ovacik with both Jeep and truck to find six very bedraggled young British soldiers in the local coffee house surrounded by curious and friendly villagers.

The six soldiers were from the Royal Army Service Corps, based on Cyprus. Their mission was to take provisions to the British garrison on Kastellorizo, sailing under cover of darkness, and hugging the Turkish coast. Unfortunately they had struck a submerged object; their boat had sunk, but with the help of a raft they had managed to swim ashore.

This incident underlines the fact that we did not evacuate Kastellorizo under pressure of German counter-attack as we did the rest of the Dodecanese. I do not know whether or not we hung grimly on to the island until the end of the war. Nor do I know whether the Germans harassed our garrison there by bombing or other means - if they did it would, perhaps, account for the islanders' feeling that they would have fared better without British occupation.

Yours truly,
DENIS WRIGHT,
Duck Bottom,
Folkestone,
Kent,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire,
July 18.

From Mr Peter Rossdale
Sir, Strikes with a political motive are difficult, if not impossible, to settle on terms that appear reasonable to those against whom they are directed. Thus, at the present time we are all being subjected to varying degrees of hardship, from redundancy to bankruptcy.

The situation is rapidly polarizing into a division represented by the Conservative and Alliance parties versus the Labour and Communist parties. Leaders of the latter two parties are actively advocating and arranging withdrawal of labour, a ploy which, it seems, cannot be countered by ordinary democratic means.

In these circumstances, supporters of the other two parties can only show their displeasure by withdrawing, wherever possible, from the use of services provided and commodities produced by those industries affected.

Fortunately, there are alternative methods of travel to those of Sealand and British Rail; and perhaps the consumer could demand Nottingham coal only.

Yours faithfully,
PETER D. ROSSDALE,
Beaufort Cottage Laboratories,
High Street,
Newmarket, Suffolk.

Holes in the safety net

From Mr Richard Govett and Mr Jorgen Saunte
Sir, Last Friday night, three of us came across an old man in Pimlico looking lost and sick - in fact at death's door. We took him to a Salvation Army hostel which refused to take him in. We then took him to an adjacent Church Army hostel. Here the caretaker, a Jew, told us to phone 999 for help.

The ambulance men came, but said they could not take in vagrants. A policeman arrived; he was sympathetic, but said that he could not look after him as he was "not drunk and disorderly".

We offered to pay the Church Army the £7 for his lodging, but this was refused. Eventually we took the old man to a park to spend the night as comfortably as possible.

Could any of your readers tell us, first, the purpose of these organizations which would not display sufficient charity to offer a cup of water to a helpless old man pushing 80; and secondly, what we should do the next time we find someone in such a plight?

Have we sunk to the level of impoverished nations if we can leave a helpless old man to die in the gutter?

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD GOVETT,
JORGEN SAUNTE,
50a Lewisham High Street, SE13,
July 8.

Crown of laurels

From Mr Geoffrey Handley-Taylor
Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Harry E. L. Woolf (July 14) would seem to be confused upon more than one count.

Robert Bridges was Poet Laureate from 1913 until his death in 1930, some years before the coronation of King George VI. The story originally published under the heading, "Royal canary won't sing", first appeared in a New York daily newspaper when John Massfield declined to give an interview upon his arrival in the United States, shortly after his appointment as Poet Laureate in 1930.

As Massfield's bibliographer I can vouch for this story.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
GEOFFREY HANDLEY-TAYLOR,
c/o National Liberal Club,
1 Whitehall Place, SW1,
July 16.

A dog's life

From Mrs W. A. Morris
Sir, The letter of Dr Lyons (July 5) is interesting.

We are a family of four and thank heaven haven't used the services of our GP for at least four years. But he has received his annual capitation fee regardless. No doubt there are many like us!

Worth considering before comparing GPs with vets.

Sincerely,
JUDITH MORRIS,
Greensleeves,
East Drive,
Wentworth,
Surrey,
July 5.

Drink at matches

From Mr Colin J. Blau
Sir, I was both interested and saddened by the appeal for stricter control of drinking at one-day cricket matches made by David Greaves, the Gloucestershire cricket captain, and reported in *The Times* on July 10 as offering a solution to the problem of racial abuse directed at black players.

The banning of alcohol at cricket matches would, if at all possible, merely mean that a section of the crowd was composed of sober racists rather than drunken ones. This might of course be preferable but would do nothing to combat the root cause of the problem, which is endemic on our society.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN J. BLAU,
2 Kirsall Gardens,
Streatham Hill, SW2.

From Mr Colin J. Blau
Sir, I was both interested and saddened by the appeal for stricter control of drinking at one-day cricket matches made by David Greaves, the Gloucestershire cricket captain, and reported in *The Times* on July 10 as offering a solution to the problem of racial abuse directed at black players.

The banning of alcohol at cricket matches would, if at all possible, merely mean that a section of the crowd was composed of sober racists rather than drunken ones. This might of course be preferable but would do nothing to combat the root cause of the problem, which is endemic on our society.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN J. BLAU,
2 Kirsall Gardens,
Streatham Hill, SW2.

Docks strike hopes lift ailing shares

Lovell

RAS

RIUNIONE ADRIATICA DI SICURTA'

MILAN - ITALY

The Annual General Meeting of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà was held in Milan on 27th June 1984 with Mr. Franz Schmitz in the chair. The Meeting adopted the Company's Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1983, highlights from which appear on the right.

A dividend of Lit. 950 per share was declared on all shares ranking for dividends as from 1st January 1983.

In their Report, the Directors emphasise the favourable effects of management policy during the year, which resulted in an overall improvement in claims ratios (except in the third-motor liability account, where a substantial underwriting deficit was again incurred) and enhanced productivity as reflected in higher margins.

Of the Company's total premium income of Lit. 1,173 bn, Lit. 852 bn. represented primary business written in Italy, which rose by 17.7%.

Growth in the Life Branch was particularly satisfactory, with premium volume rising by 22.5% overall and by 25% in individual assurances.

Volume increases in excess of the inflation rate were also achieved in Italy in the Fire, Health, Miscellaneous Motor, Health and Theft Accounts while somewhat lower increments took place in the Marine, Accident, General Liability and minor accounts.

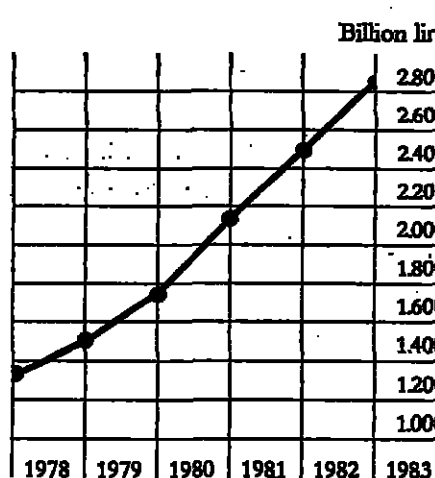
After adopting the Accounts, the Meeting elected a Statutory Audit Committee in place of that whose three-year term of office had expired. Mr. Alberto Falck was formally appointed a Director of the Company following his co-option to the Board upon the resignation of Mr. Ettore Lolli, who has been elected Honorary Chairman. Finally, Mr. Alfredo Solustri, former General Manager of Confindustria, was also elected Director.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOUNTS (L)

RAS ONLY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES

	1983
Premium Income	488,639,558
Investment Income	82,150,154
Claims, Maturities and other Benefits paid	277,701,799
Insurance Reserves, Non-Life Branch	438,850,814
Insurance Reserves, Life Branch	324,444,937
Life Sums assured	2,521,755,994
Share Capital	36,408,841
General Reserves	221,805,112
Profit for the year	6,274,480

PREMIUM INCOME OF THE RAS GROUP (ITALY AND ABROAD)



SALES OF THE RAS GROUP

	1983
Premium income breakdown in 1983 (in L)	
RAS (in Italy and abroad)	488,639,558
Other Italian Group Companies	98,768,600
Foreign Group Companies	601,566,677
Total premiums	1,188,974,835
RAS Group, Life Business	
Total Sums assured	£ 5,575,882,972

Britain's largest independent overseas bank plans to expand at home. Jeremy Warner reports

Standard Chartered's low road to growth

Mr Norman Tebbit's merger policy statement may have seemed ineffectual and disappointing to most, but at the Clements Lane offices of Standard Chartered Bank in the City it was read with considerable interest.

Two and a half years after having its £500m. bid for Royal Bank of Scotland Group blocked on Scottish regional grounds by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, Standard Chartered is still searching for a way of increasing its presence in Britain.

Standard's managing director, Mr Michael McWilliam, says: "We have looked carefully at whether the statement would allow us to reopen the matter, but precedent shows that it is extremely difficult to go against the findings of the Monopolies Commission, however much policy might change in the meantime."

"We cannot sit around waiting for that possible turn of events that might allow release from the undertakings we gave not to bid. For the purposes of strategic planning we have to accept that the authorities have ruled us out."

The overall objective at Standard, Britain's largest independent overseas bank, remains the same - to build up a domestic base which will balance the group's heavy exposure to politically and economically unstable areas of the world. In the absence of the Royal, it is proving difficult to achieve.

In 1983, Standard Chartered made pre-tax profits of £268.1m and had assets at the end of the year of more than £28 billion. Yet only 19 per cent of profits came from its home base in Europe. About 35 per cent of profits came from South Africa.

The bank made its first big move towards rebalancing its assets and profit base in 1979 when it bought Union Bank of California. Thwarted in its attempt to buy Royal Bank, it built on its existing highly successful wholesale banking operation in Britain with the acquisition for £43m. of the consortium bank, Midland and International, in February 1983.

But it still cherishes the ambition of becoming a big force in retail banking in Britain. Its options for building such a presence are limited. Standard has discovered to its intense frustration that to grow organically is a slow expensive process.

Even its application to become a clearing bank, which will surely be looked on favourably eventually, has been shelved because of the Child Committee's general review of the clearing bank system.

Chartered Trust, the bank's finance house with its 70 branch offices, has been successful in developing new types of consumer lending with its "money shops" but again the process is proving exceptionally slow. Even the group's link with the Bristol and West, giving it access to the consumer market through the building society's

'All the while we are looking for ways to jump on to the high road'

156 branches, has gone far more slowly than planned.

With deregulation the buzz word among the building societies now, there are clearly further possibilities to pursue in this direction.

In South Africa, the group has carved a pioneering reputation by increasing its stake to more than 50 per cent in Liberty Life, one of the biggest life assurance companies there, and forming close ties with the country's largest building society, UBS. It would plainly like to mirror such an experiment in Britain.

Another possibility is that of offering financial services through department stores.

Mr McWilliam takes up the theme: "In some respects, starting with a clean bill in retail banking gives you an advantage over the established banks with the huge cost structure implicit in their branch networks. What we are trying to do is get at a

significant number of consumers without coming under that sort of cost structure."

But he admits that it will take a long while for such a route into retail banking to yield results.

He says: "There are two roads you can take - the low road and the high road. You can make a big acquisition and accomplish your objectives that way. At the moment we are winding our way along the low road, but all the while we are looking for a way of accelerating the process by jumping onto the high road."

When the timing is right Standard will jump. Its interest in taking part in the City revolution, by buying into some established areas previously denied it, is already well known. It has been talking to a number of stock brokers.

But if it were truly to mirror its development in South Africa it might well be looking at a sizable insurance company or broker with an established and well spread branch network.

One City way says that the biggest mistake Standard has made since it was formed in 1970 out of the merger of two colonial banks - one African and one Far Eastern - was in leaving the public relations to Royal Bank of Scotland Group, when it made its agreed and finally fruitless bid.

Standard does adopt a low profile. But underneath this self-effacing surface is a bank that has avoided many of the pitfalls that have hit its larger British banking rivals.

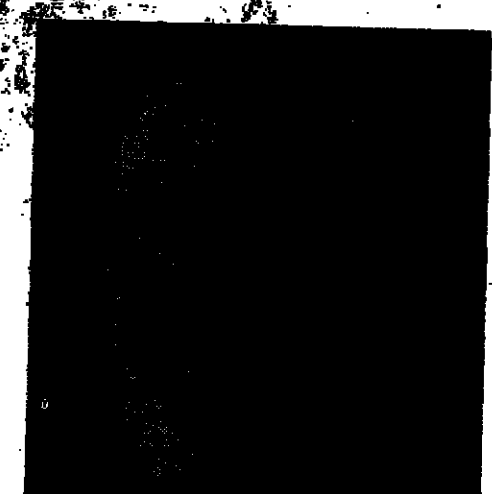
Its exposure to Latin America is small. Its lending is predominantly trade-based and the proportion of sovereign debt on its books is low compared with others.

If it has caught a bad cold on the Hongkong property market, it also made an inspired purchase in Union Bank of California, which has conspicuously avoided the problems incurred by the Midland Bank's Crocker National Corporation.

But while South Africa figures so significantly in the profits and assets equation, Standard will not be afforded the stock market rating it deserves.

1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	2040/41	2041/42	2042/43	2043/44	2044/45	2045/46	2046/47	2047/48	2048/49	2049/50	2050/51	2051/52	2052/53	2053/54	2054/55	2055/56	2056/57	2057/58	2058/59	2059/60	2060/61	2061/62	2062/63	2063/64	2064/65	2065/66	2066/67	2067/68	2068/69	2069/70	2070/71	2071/72	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82	2082/83	2083/84	2084/85	2085/86	2086/87	2087/88	2088/89	2089/90	2090/91	2091/92	2092/93	2093/94	2094/95	2095/96	2096/97	2097/98	2098/99	2099/00	2100/01	2101/02	2102/03	2103/04	2104/05	2105/06	2106/07	2107/08	2108/09	2109/10	2110/11	2111/12	2112/13	2113/14	2114/15	2115/16	2116/17	2117/18	2118/19	2119/20	2120/21	2121/22	2122/23	2123/24	2124/25	2125/26	2126/27	2127/28	2128/29	2129/30	2130/31	2131/32	2132/33	2133/34	2134/35	2135/36	2136/37	2137/38	2138/39	2139/40	2140/41	2141/42	2142/43	2143/44	2144/45	2145/46	2146/47	2147/48	2148/49	2149/50	2150/51	2151/52	2152/53	2153/54	2154/55	2155/56	2156/57	2157/58	2158/59	2159/60	2160/61	2161/62	2162/63	2163/64	2164/65	2165/66	2166/67	2167/68	2168/69	2169/70	2170/71	2171/72	2172/73	2173/74	2174/75	2175/76	2176/77	2177/78	2178/79	2179/80	2180/81	2181/82	2182/83	2183/84	2184/85	2185/86	2186/87	2187/88	2188/89	2189/90	2190/91	2191/92	2192/93	2193/94	2194/95	2195/96	2196/97	2197/98	2198/99	2199/00	2200/01	2201/02	2202/03	2203/04	2204/05	2205/06	2206/07	2207/08	2208/09	2209/10	2210/11	2211/12	2212/13	2213/14	2214/15	2215/16	2216/17	2217/18	2218/19	2219/20	2220/21	2221/22	2222/23	2223/24	2224/25	2225/26	2226/27	2227/28	2228/29	2229/30	2230/31	2231/32	2232/33	2233/34	2234/35	2235/36	2236/37	2237/38	2238/39	2239/40	2240/41	2241/42	2242/43	2243/44	2244/45	2245/46	2246/47	2247/48	2248/49	2249/50	2250/51	2251/52	2252/53	2253/54	2254/55	2255/56	2256/57	2257/58	2258/59	2259/60	2260/61	2261/62	2262/63	2263/64	2264/65	2265/66	2266/67	2267/68	2268/69	2269/70	2270/71	2271/72	2272/73	2273/74	2274/75	2275/76	2276/77	2277/78	2278/79	2279/80	2280/81	2281/82	2282/83	2283/84	2284/85	2285/86	2286/87	2287/88	2288/89	2289/90	2290/91	2291/92	2292/93	2293/94	2294/95	2295/96	2296/97	2297/98	2298/99	2299/00	2300/01	2301/02	2302/03	2303/04	2304/05	2305/06	2306/07	2307/08	2308/09	2309/10	2310/11	2311/12	2312/13	2313/14	2314/15	2315/16	2316/17	2317/18	2318/19	2319/20	2320/21	2321/22	2322/23	2323/24	2324/25	2325/26	2326/27	2327/28	2328/29	2329/30	2330/31	2331/32	2332/33	2333/34	2334/35	2335/36	2336/37	2337/38	2338/39	2339/40	2340/41	2341/42	2342/43	2343/44	2344/45	2345/46	2346/47	2347/48	2348/49	2349/50	2350/51	2351/52	2352/53	2353/54	2354/55	2355/56	2356/57	2357/58	2358/59	2359/60	2360/61	2361/62	2362/63	2363/64	2364/65	2365/66	2366/67	2367/68	2368/69	2369/70	2370/71	2371/72	2372/73	2373/74	2374/75	2375/76	2376/77	2377/78	2378/79	2379/80	2380/81	2381/82	2382/83	2383/84	2384/85	2385/86	2386/87	2387/88	2388/89	2389/90	2390/91	2391/92	2392/93	2393/94	2394/95	2395/96	2396/97	2397/98	2398/99	2399/00	2400/01	2401/02	2402/03	2403/04	2404/05	2405/06	2406/07	2407/08	2408/09	2409/10	2410/11	2411/12	2412/13	2413/14	2414/15	2415/16	2416/17	2417/18	2418/19	2419/20	2420/21	2421/22	2422/23	2423/24	2424/25	2425/26	2426/27	2427/28	2428/29	2429/30	2430/31	2431/32	2432/33	2433/34	2434/35	2435/36	2436/37	2437/38	2438/39	2439/40	2440/41	2441/42	2442/43	2443/44	2444/45	2445/46	2446/47	2447/48	2448/49	2449/50	2450/51	2451/52	2452/53	2453/54	2454/55	2455/56	2456/57	2457/58	2458/59	2459/60	2460/61	2461/62	2462/63	2463/64	2464/65	2465/66	2466/67	2467/68	2468/69	2469/70	2470/71	2471/72	2472/73	2473/74	2474/75	2475/76	2476/77	2477/78	2478/79	2479/80	2480/81	2481/82	2482/83	2483/84	2484/85	2485/86	2486/87	2487/88	2488/89	2489/90	2490/91	2491/92	2492/93	2493/94	2494/95	2495/96	2496/97	2497/98	2498/99	2499/00	2500/01	2501/02	2502/03	2503/04	2504/05	2505/06	2506/07	2507/08	2508/09	2509/10	2510/11	2511/12	2512/13	2513/14	2514/15	2515/16	2516/17	2517/18	2518/19	2519/20	2520/21	2521/22	2522/23	2523/24	2524/25	2525/26	2526/27	2527/28	2528/29	2529/30	2530/31	2531/32	2532/33	2533/34	2534/35	2535/36	2536/37	2537/38	2538/39	2539/40	2540/41	2541/42	2542/43	2543/44	2544/45	2545/46	2546/47	2547/48	2548/49	2549/50	2550/51	2551/52	2552/53	2553/54	2554/55	2555/56	2556/57	2557/58	2558/59	2559/60	2560/61	2561/62	2562/63	2563/64	2564/65	2565/66	2566/67	2567/68	2568/69	2569/70	2570/71	2571/72	2572/73	2573/74	2574/75	2575/76	2576/77	2577/78	2578/79	2579/80	2580/81	2581/82	2582/83	2583/84	2584/85	2585/86	2586/87	2587/88	2588/89	2589/90	2590/91	2591/92	2592/93	2593/94	2594/95	2595/96	2596/97	2597/98	2598/99	2599/00	2600/01	2601/02	2602/03	2603/04	2604/05	2605/06	2606/07	2607/08	2608/09	2609/10	2610/11	2611/12	2612/13	2613/14	2614/15	2615/16	2616/17	2617/18	2618/19	2619/20	2620/21	2621/22	2622/23	2623/24	2624/25	2625/26	2626/27	2627/28	2628/29	2629/30	2630/31	2631/32	2632/33	2633/34	2634/35	2635/36	2636/37	2637/38	2638/39	2639/40	2640/41	2641/42	2642/43	2643/44	2644/45	2645/46	2646/47	2647/48	2648/49	2649/50	2650/51	2651/52	2652/53	2653/54	2654/55	2655/56	2656/57	2657/58	2658/59	2659/60	2660/61	2661/62	2662/63	2663/64	2664/65	2665/66	2666/67	2667/68	2668/69	2669/70	2670/71	2671/72	2672/73	2673/74	2674/75	2675/76	2676/77	2677/78	2678/79	2679/80	2680/81	2681/82	2682/83	2683/84	2684/85	2685/86	2686/87	2687/88	2688/89	2689/90	2690/91	2691/92	2692/93	2693/94	2694/95	2695/96	2696/97	2697/98	2698/99	2699/00	2700/01	2701/02	2702/03	2703/04	2704/05	2705/06	2706/07	2707/08	2708/09	2709/10	2710/11	2711/12	2712/13	2713/14	2714/15	2715/16	2716/17	2717/18	2718/19	2719/20	2720/21	2721/22	2722/23	2723/24	2724/25	2725/26	2726/27	2727/28	2728/29	2729/30	2730/31	2731/32	2732/33	2733/34	2734/35	2735/36	2736/37	2737/38	2738/39	2739/40	2740/41	2741/42	2742/43	2743/44	2744/45	2745/46	2746/47	2747/48	2748/49	2749/50	2750/51	2751/52	2752/53	2753/54	2754/55	2755/56	2756/57	2757/58	2758/59	2759/60	2760/61	2761/62	2762/63	2763/64	2764/65	2765/66	2766/67	2767/68	2768/69	2769/70	2770/71	2771/72	2772/73	2773/74	2774/75	2775/76	2776/77	2777/78	2778/79	2779/80	2780/81	2781/82	2782/83	2783/84	2784/85	2785/86	2786/87	2787/88	2788/89	2789/90	2790/91	2791/92	2792/93	2793/94	2794/95	2795/96	2796/97	2797/98	2798/99	2799/00	2800/01	2801/02	2802/03	2803/04	2804/05	2805/06	2806/07	2807/08	2808/09	2809/10	2810/11	2811/12	2812/13	2813/14	2814/15	2815/16	2816/17	2817/18	2818/19	2819/20	2820/21	2821/22	2822/23	2823/24	2824/25	2825/26	2826/27	2827/28	2828/29	2829/30	2830/31	2831/32	2832/33	2833/34	2834/35	2835/36	2836/37	2837/38	2838/39	2839/40	2840/41	2841/42	2842/43	2843/44	2844/45	2845/46	2846/47	2847/48	2848/49	2849/50	2850/51	2851/52	2852/53	2853/54	2854/55	2855/56	2856/57	2857/58	2858/59	2859/60	2860/61	2861/62	2862/63	2863/64	2864/65	2865/66	2866/67	2867/68	2868/69	2869/70	2870/71	2871/72	2872/73	2873/74	2874/75	2875/76	2876/77	2877/78	2878/79	2879/80	2880/81	2881/82	2882/83	2883/84	2884/85	2885/86	2886/87	2887/88	2888/89	2889/90	2890/91	2891/92	2892/93	2893/94	2894/95	2895/96	2896/97	2897/98	2898/99	2899/00	2900/01	2901/02	2902/03	2903/04	2904/05	2905/06	2906/07	2907/08	2908/09	2909/10	2910/11	2911/12	2912/13	2913/14	2914/15	2915/16	2916/17	2917/18	2918/19	2919/20	2920/21	2921/22	2922/23	2923/24	2924/25	2925/26	2926/27	2927/28	2928/29	2929/30	2930/31	2931/32	2932/33	2933/34	2934/35	2935/36	2936/37	2937/38	2938/39	2939/40	2940/41	2941/42	2942/43	2943/44	2944/45	2945/46	2946/47	2947/48	2948/49	2949/50	2950/51	2951/52	2952/53	2953/54	2954/55	2955/56	2956/57	2957/58	2958/59	2959/60	2960/61	2961/62	2962/63	2963/64	2964/65	2965/66	2966/67	2967/68	2968/69	2969/70	2970/71	2971/72	2972/73	2973/74	2974/75	2975/76	2976/77	2977/78	2978/79	2979/80	2980/81	2981/82	2982/83	2983/84	2984/85	2985/86	2986/87	2987/88	2988/89	2989/90	2990/91	2991/92	2992/93	2993/94	2994/95	2995/96	2996/97	2997/98	2998/99	2999/00	3000/01	3001/02	3002/03	3003/04	3004/05	3005/06	3006/07	3007/08	3008/09	3009/10	3010/11	3011/12	3012/13	3013/14	3014/1
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In 1983-84 "All parts of British Telecom contributed to our growth in business volume"



Sir George Jefferson CBE,
Chairman, British Telecom.

Extracts from the Chairman's statement

- “In writing what is likely to be the last annual report of British Telecom before it moves from the public to the private sector, it is pleasing to record that our business is well placed to make this transition.”
- “... overall performance represents a satisfactory achievement, building on the progress made in recent years.”
- “As forecast, the second half of the year showed an improvement on the first six months.”
- “All parts of British Telecom contributed to our 7½ per cent growth in business volume.”
- “Overall a 5.8 per cent reduction in real unit costs calculated on the current cost basis was achieved.”
- “During the year the whole of our large capital investment was financed internally, the loan capital reduced by £447m and our net cash position strengthened by £141m.”
- “There have been considerable improvements in service in the past year and although we are not complacent and recognise that there is still much to be done, we can take some pride in what has been achieved.”
- “The improvement and extension of our services were achieved in a year when total staff numbers reduced by 4,852. We are on course for our planned reduction of about 15,000 over the three years to March 1985. This reduction is being achieved mainly by natural wastage and early retirements.”

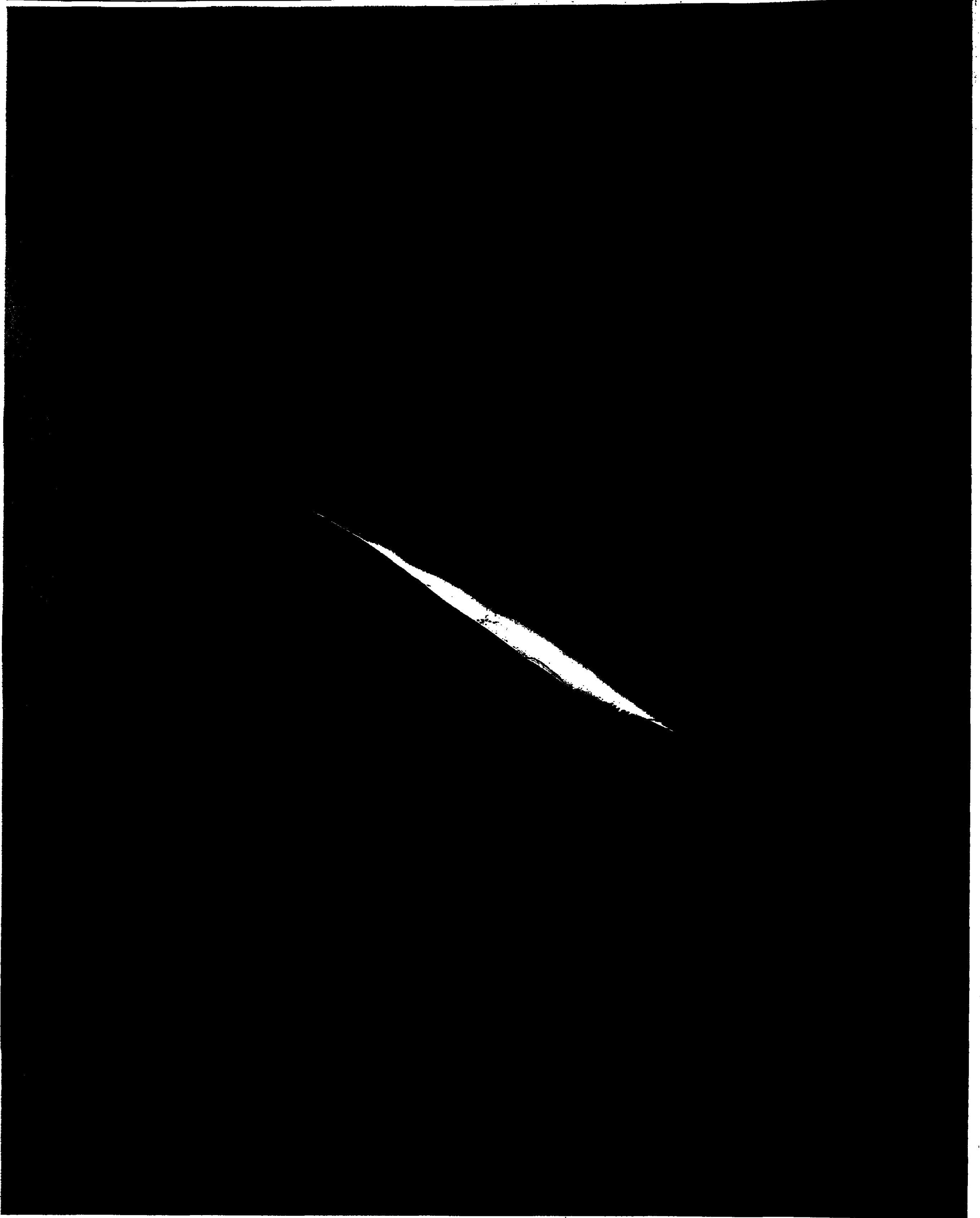
Financial highlights

Financial Results		
	1984	
Turnover	£6,876m	
Profit	£990m	
Profit on turnover	14.4%	
Return on capital employed (profit before interest on loan capital and on the long-term liability)	17.7%	
Current cost profit without gearing adjustment	£572m	
Financial Performance		
	1984	
Return on current cost capital employed:		
Financial target	6.5%	
Achieved	7.7%	
Reduction in borrowing	£147m	
Reduction in real unit costs	5.8%	
Business Growth		
	1982-83 Thousands	1983-84 Thousands
Telephones working at year end	28,882	29,336
Exchange connections working at year end	19,429	20,065
Local calls	17,800,000	18,750,000
Trunk calls	3,603,000	3,931,000
International telephone calls	322,080	369,000

- More than 3,700 push button electronic pay phones were installed during the year, bringing the total up to nearly 7,000.
- International Direct Dialling is available to all UK customers, who can now dial direct to 137 countries.
- The number of calls from world shipping increased by 42 per cent.
- A contract was placed with Standard Telephones and Cables for the World's first international optical fibre submarine cable system, to be laid between the UK and Belgium in 1985. Agreement was also reached to place the first trans-Atlantic optical fibre cable during 1988.

British Telecom also publishes a companion document, "A Report To Customers," which records the Corporation's continuing commitment to the community. To obtain a copy please telephone 0272 276664 or write to British Telecom Report, Freepost (BS 3333), Bristol BS1 4YP.





LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government

DANGER: Government Health WARNING:

CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

MOTOR RACING: BANNED BRITISH TEAM HOPE TO PROVE INNOCENCE

Country	Rate
USA	1.54
Canada	1.25
Japan	165.50
West Germany	2.36
France	6.55
Italy	1.36
Spain	166.50
Belgium	36.50
Netherlands	2.36
Switzerland	1.54
Australia	1.54
New Zealand	1.54
South Africa	1.54
India	1.54
Pakistan	1.54
Bangladesh	1.54
Sri Lanka	1.54
Malaysia	1.54
Singapore	1.54
Thailand	1.54
Philippines	1.54
Indonesia	1.54
Maldives	1.54
Brunei	1.54
Sarawak	1.54
Sabah	1.54
East Timor	1.54
Myanmar	1.54
Burma	1.54
Cambodia	1.54
Laos	1.54
Vietnam	1.54
North Vietnam	1.54
South Vietnam	1.54
East Germany	1.54
West Germany	1.54
Poland	1.54
Czech Republic	1.54
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Hungary	1.54
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Belarus	1.54
Latvia	1.54
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Estonia	1.54
Finland	1.54
Sweden	1.54
Norway	1.54
Denmark	1.54
Iceland	1.54
Faroe Islands	1.54
Greenland	1.54
Arctic Circle	1.54
Antarctic Circle	1.54
Equator	1.54
Tropic of Cancer	1.54
Tropic of Capricorn	1.54
Prime Meridian	1.54
International Date Line	1.54
North Pole	1.54
South Pole	1.54

MONEY MARKETS

Instrument	Rate
3-month bill	10.50
6-month bill	10.75
12-month bill	11.00
3-month note	11.25
6-month note	11.50
12-month note	11.75
3-month swap	12.00
6-month swap	12.25
12-month swap	12.50
3-month futures	12.75
6-month futures	13.00
12-month futures	13.25

COMMONWEALTH

Country	Rate
USA	1.54
Canada	1.25
Japan	165.50
West Germany	2.36
France	6.55
Italy	1.36
Spain	166.50
Belgium	36.50
Netherlands	2.36
Switzerland	1.54
Australia	1.54
New Zealand	1.54
South Africa	1.54
India	1.54
Pakistan	1.54
Bangladesh	1.54
Sri Lanka	1.54
Malaysia	1.54
Singapore	1.54
Thailand	1.54
Philippines	1.54
Indonesia	1.54
Maldives	1.54
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Sarawak	1.54
Sabah	1.54
East Timor	1.54
Myanmar	1.54
Burma	1.54
Cambodia	1.54
Laos	1.54
Vietnam	1.54
North Vietnam	1.54
South Vietnam	1.54
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Czech Republic	1.54
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Equator	1.54
Tropic of Cancer	1.54
Tropic of Capricorn	1.54
Prime Meridian	1.54
International Date Line	1.54
North Pole	1.54
South Pole	1.54

RESULTS OF THE YEAR-END SURVEY

Category	Result
Results of the year-end survey	See text
South America	See text
Share of the market	See text
Export of goods	See text
Food prices	See text

Ken Tyrrell may seek court action to rejoin GP circuit

Ken Tyrrell, who has been banned from the Grand Prix circuit for a year, may seek court action to rejoin the GP circuit. Tyrrell, who has been banned from the Grand Prix circuit for a year, may seek court action to rejoin the GP circuit. Tyrrell, who has been banned from the Grand Prix circuit for a year, may seek court action to rejoin the GP circuit.

Dallas face track criticism

Dallas, Texas, face track criticism for the way they have handled the Grand Prix. The Dallas Grand Prix has been criticised for the way it has handled the race, with many fans and drivers complaining about the safety and the way the race is run.

Ireland's winning triple in a double

Ireland's winning triple in a double. Ireland's winning triple in a double. Ireland's winning triple in a double. Ireland's winning triple in a double. Ireland's winning triple in a double.

Coppell up against a wily cup foe

Coppell up against a wily cup foe. Coppell up against a wily cup foe. Coppell up against a wily cup foe. Coppell up against a wily cup foe. Coppell up against a wily cup foe.

The new National Savings YEARLY PLAN

- You can build up a large sum of money over a long period.
- You can save with no fuss or bother by monthly standing order.
- You need only save for one year - or carry on if you want to.
- You will be offered a competitive and guaranteed return.
- You will earn all of your interest free of tax.



To: FREEPOST National Savings, Yearly Plan, Durham DH99 1BT

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Postcode

Clubs cleared

Clubs cleared. Clubs cleared. Clubs cleared. Clubs cleared. Clubs cleared.

Awards go to Leman and Miss Brown

Awards go to Leman and Miss Brown. Awards go to Leman and Miss Brown. Awards go to Leman and Miss Brown. Awards go to Leman and Miss Brown. Awards go to Leman and Miss Brown.

The comparative figures for 1983 have been restated to reflect a change in accounting treatment of rationalisation, redundancy and closure costs.

The Distillers Company plc

CRICKET

Surrey can make enough runs to give themselves a fair chance

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Of the eight sides who will contest the quarter-finals of the NatWest Trophy to be played on Wednesday, August 1, only Leicestershire have not previously won the competition, whether during its Gillette sponsorship or since the National Westminster Bank took over. Yesterday's draw gave them a local derby against Northamptonshire at Northampton.

The other matches are inter-regional. Somerset, the holders, entertain Kent at Taunton; Surrey go north to Edgbaston and Lancashire south to Lord's. All three will be away for the second round running. Somerset were also away in the first round when they beat Hertfordshire at St Albans. Somerset's match with Kent will be a repetition of last year's final, which Somerset won by a fairly comfortable 24 runs.

Of the Somerset side who played at Lord's then, only five — Reebuck, Botham, Marks, Poplewell and Dredge — were playing at Hove on Wednesday. Should Somerset win at Taunton they could, in theory, have their two great West Indians, Garner and Richards, back for the semi-finals, due to be played

Quarter-final draw

Northamptonshire v Leicestershire (Northampton)
Warwickshire v Surrey (Edgbaston)
Somerset v Kent (Taunton)
Middlesex v Lancashire (Lord's)
Matches on August 1.

especially if they win the Benson & Hedges final at Lord's tomorrow, will not be afraid of Middlesex.

Leicestershire and Northamptonshire are well matched, with Leicestershire's slightly better record this year being offset by Northamptonshire's home advantage. Kent, enjoying a good season, they expect to beat Somerset. They and Middlesex could be the bankers. Leicestershire and Surrey the likeliest away winners.

Wright's injury gives Derbyshire pain

By Julian Baskomb

Leicestershire ensured a fascinating NatWest Trophy quarter-final against Northamptonshire, their traditional rivals, on August 1, when, with the assistance of a Derbyshire batting collapse, they triumphed by 120 runs at Grace Road yesterday.

Derbyshire began the second day of a rain-affected match on 75 for one, requiring a further 100 for victory from a rain-affected over, but were unseated by the unfortunate loss through injury of Wright, their New Zealand Test opener.

The left-hander, upon whom Derbyshire hopes largely relied, retired hurt on 42 with back trouble in only the fifth over of the morning, and unwittingly paved the way for an unlikely recovery when saw five wickets fall inside only four overs.

Agnew induced Morris to sky a catch to mid-on, and beat Mitchell for a consecutive over, while, egged on by the prospect of a tie against his former county, claimed Hill, Fowler and Roberts with his off-spin in equally swift succession at the other end.

Wright returned with a runner at 113 for six, but was clearly in pain, and by that stage Derbyshire were already beyond recall. Moir and Newman, the tailenders, definitely prolonged the inevitable, but Leicestershire completed their task in only 10 minutes. Gower was appropriately named man of the match by Basil D'Oliveira for his 156 in 128 balls on Wednesday.

EQUESTRIANISM

Cock o' the East this time

By a Special Correspondent

Peter Richardson on Foxwood, with whom he was Cock o' the North champion last week, gained another good title yesterday when winning the East of England grand championship, sponsored by Radio Rentals, on the final day of the East of England show at Peterborough.

Foxwood, an ex-eventer horse, aged nine, went clear in 37.8 seconds in the five-horse jump-off to defeat James Fisher on Hasty Exit (37.98) and Geoff Billington on Preachan (39.65).

Though beaten by a tiny margin, Fisher, aged 22, from Berkshire still had something to celebrate in Bowden's National 21st Championship (qualifier). Miss H. Dickinson's Cool Million, a 10-year-old grey, won the event by a margin of 1.5 seconds over Mrs J. H. Thompson's Pearly, a 10-year-old grey, and Mrs J. H. Thompson's Pearly, a 10-year-old grey, and Mrs J. H. Thompson's Pearly, a 10-year-old grey.

WORKING HUNTER PONY CHAMPIONSHIPS were won by Mrs J. H. Thompson's Pearly, a 10-year-old grey.

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The outstanding stallion, Northern Dancer, who will have eight colts and six fillies on sale at Keeneland

An Aladdin's cave of equine riches

By Michael Seely

Lack of positive news about a possible lifting of the ban on the imports of horses from the United States to this country has certainly not deterred the wealthiest buyers in the world from making their annual pilgrimage to Keeneland in Kentucky.

On Wednesday Sheikh Mohammed's private jet took to the air to transport the 100-tonne stallion Northern Dancer to the United States. The horse, who is the sire of the champion Northern Dancer, is being sold by the American Bloodstock Association.

Not to be outdone Robert Sangster and his advisors made the same trip in Concorde. The aircraft will be flying to the United States to inspect the stallion potential inherent in stock sired by Northern Dancer and the other leading stallions. Tom Cooper, of the BBA "Ireland", and John Collins are their chief scouts and noted sound judges.

Guy Harwood, for example, will be receiving yearlings this autumn

don't want to give anything away to the opposition.

The eight colts and six fillies sired by the legendary Northern Dancer will form the chief interest for the principal European buyers and the British will be watching to see if last year's record price of \$10.2m is likely to be bettered. Favourites for that position is the half brother to Northern Dancer, the 1970 Triple Crown winner, is represented by five colts and six fillies. The pick of these may be the chestnut colt, out of Trick Chick, who is a three part broodmare, Northern Trick.

The spotlight will also be focussed on the progeny of Nureyev that brilliant racehorse who was disqualified after winning the 1980 2,000 Guineas. The success of Magic Mirror in the Norfolk Stakes at Ascot may influence potential buyers of the five colts and two fillies sired by the Northern Dancer stallion.

Another focal point for British buyers will be the appearance of Habib's half brother, by General Assembly, who will be offered for sale by John Costello on the Tuesday afternoon.

The Minister, Lyphard, Roberto, Speculator, Bid, Affirmed, and Aydar are other of the world's top stallions who will be strongly represented in this Aladdin's cave of equine riches.

Bill Oppenheim, of Racing Update, is a noted analyst of trends. The American statistician expects the average Monday evening session to average \$750,000 and the overall average to be around \$580,000 which would be an increase of 10 per cent on last year's record figure.

The general consensus of informed opinion is that an agreement will be reached in due course about the lifting of the ban on imports to the UK, Ireland and France.

Accordingly, the chief stumbling block in the path of this agreement is that the authorities are insisting that the purchases should be quarantined outside the state of Kentucky, which, of course, would be a wise precaution but could prove expensive for such as Sangster and the Arab shahs who all own studs inside the State boundary.

NEWBURY

GOING: Good to firm
Draw: No advantage

2.0 ALDBOURNE MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o; 22.329: 1m) (14 runners)

102 0000-30 DERRY DAY (B) (Mr R. Kennedy) W. Whitham 8-0 J. Staley 4

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RENTALS

EALING, W3
4 bed house, 21 roads, 2100 sq ft, 2
baths, 1000 sq ft, 2100 sq ft.
Lanes toll £275 per year.

TOLWORTH, SURREY
Large semi-det., 5 bed house, 14
rooms, 1000 sq ft, 2100 sq ft, 2100 sq ft.
1000 sq ft, 2100 sq ft, 2100 sq ft.

CATFORD, SE6
Beautiful, 10 room, 1000 sq ft, 2100
sq ft, 2100 sq ft, 2100 sq ft.
reception, 10 room, 1000 sq ft, 2100
sq ft, 2100 sq ft.

STREATHAM, SW16
Lge 2 bed flat, 10 room, 1000 sq ft, 2100
sq ft, 2100 sq ft, 2100 sq ft.

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